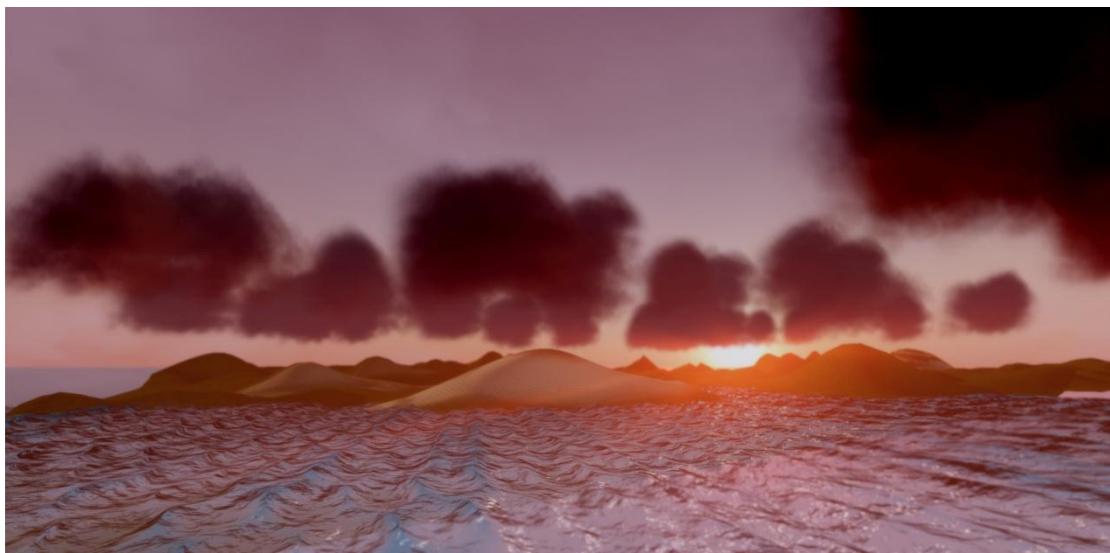


Sky Master ULTIMATE



This is a pack devoted to Sky rendering and Weather simulation. The goal is to emulate as spectacular skies as possible with dynamic effects that are also focused on performance and multiple options in order to achieve the best results for each case.

Instructions

In order to use the **Sky Master** system, the user must add the “**SkyMasterManager**” script to the gameobject that holds the **ground sphere** and the **Sky Dome**. The sky and clouds system is also available as **prefab**. The prefab contains all effects and GI setup (**the GI script is disabled by default and can be enabled in the Sun Light Gameobject to activate the GI system**).

The GI Proxy system is included in the Sky Master, and is integrated in the demo scene.
Note: Uninstall GI Proxy first if it is already part of the project and then install Sky Master, to take full advantage of the latest GI Proxy updates. Always backup the project before installing new packages.

As of version 3.0, the system has a configurator module that automates the creation and control of the system, which is described in the separate guide. To use this Manager, add the “**SkyMaster**” script to an empty gameobject.

Sky Master basic parameters

The “**SkyMasterManager**” script will control the sky coloration and Day/Night cycle and is the main Manager of the system. The material of the Sky Dome must be applied on the script in the “Sky mat” parameter.

Sun-moon and sky-cloud materials:

Sky master ULTIMATE v3.0 Parameters

Auto Sun Position: Automatically position the sun based on the geographic region (defined by latitude and longitude) and the time of day.

Latitude: Define the latitude of the desired region, to place the sun accordingly using the 'Auto sun Position' option.

Longitude: Define the longitude of the desired region, to place the sun accordingly using the 'Auto sun Position' option.

Night Time Max: Define other than the default maximum night time start (defaults at 22.4f). This is applied in addition to the Dawn Shift parameter.

Sky coloration Offset: Define the sky brightness, for pitch black nights or very bright day.

Divide Snow Terrain: Adjusts the maximum snow growth for terrain. Use to refine the growth based on the rest of elements that receive snow. This parameter modifies the global 'max snow coverage' parameter.

Volume Fogs Per Volume Weather: Define the volume fog preset that corresponds to each of the Volume Weather types. This is the preset enabled in the terrain-fog controller (SeasonalTerrainSKYMASTER.cs).

Amplify Wind: Amplify the defined in Sky Master Manager windzone wind strength.

World Scale: Scale of the world. Default is 20 and this parameter is used in the Inspector to scale the clouds and systems according to the new world scale selected.

Previous World Scale: Parameter used to check world scale change by the Inspector.

Moon phases: Enable moon phase changes during the month (not accurate, emulation only)

Max moon intensity: Define max Moon light intensity at its peak

Moon phases material: The moon material that supports moon phases

Screen Rain Drop: Enables the system of rain drops emulation on camera, for rainy weather and underwater emulation.

Rain drops Plane: The plane used in front of the camera to emulate the rain drops.

Screen Rain Drops Material: The material that creates the drops.

Screen Freeze FX: Enable freeze effects with the Rain Drops system. Rain will slow down to a freeze point and extra freeze shading can be applied.

Freeze inwards: Control freeze start point to go from outer radius towards the inner glass side.

Max Drop Speed: Speed of rain drops

Max Water: Water intensity

Max refract: Refraction effect intensity

Freeze speed: Speed with which the freeze effect is applied.

Water: The water object, where the water handler script is attached and water planes are parented.

Rain distance above hero: In hero follow mode for the rain effect, stop rain if hero is below this height. Use when the hero goes underwater or below ground.

Sun System: The system that holds the sun and moon spheres and lights as children. It also holds the sun target, which is the spot the sun will turn to as it moves around the globe.

Current Weather: The new volume weather system uses this variable to register the currently active weather. All aspects of the weather, like volumetric clouds assigned and instantiated with it can be accessed from this variable.

Previous Weather: The previous weather is saved in this variable and will be kept alive until its fade out has been completed.

Current weather name: The active type of weather. Use this menu to change weather on the fly.

Wind Zone: Assign a windzone that will affect the clouds and grass motion.

Weather events: The weather events defined in the Inspector Event system are kept and can be accessed in this variable.

Volume Clouds Horizontal Scale: Scale of volumetric clouds when instantiated with the volumetric weather.

Volume Clouds height: Vertical displacement of cloud bed from the ground.

Volume Clouds Coverage factor: Increase the volumetric cloud count.

Volume Clouds Size Factor: Scale of volumetric cloud particles

Volume Clouds Cloud Size Factor: Scale of each volumetric cloud

Define Planet Scale: Use to explicitly define the planet scale. Default is 10000.

Map Center: The center of the game map, used as reference for the Inspector, for the various systems placement.

Sky Dome System: The sky dome system, when this options is used.

Cloud Dome Level1: The inner shader based cloud dome, used to emulate higher altitude clouds.

Cloud Dome Level2: The outer shader based cloud dome, used to create a parallax 3D effect in clouds.

Dusk-Dawn-Day-Night L1-2 Dome colors: Define the colors of the shader based dome clouds per day section.

Star Dome: The star dome.

Cloud Dome Level1-2 material: The materials of the shader based clouds.

L1 Could Cover Offset: Define the coverage of shader based clouds

L1 Cloud Density Offset: Define the density of shader based clouds

L1 cloud size: Define the size of shader based clouds

L1 ambience: Define the brightness of shader based clouds

Snow mat: The material that is used for snow growth on mesh objects

Snow material terrain: The terrain material that enables snow growth.

Snow coverage: Current snow coverage for all items besides Unity terrain

Snow coverage terrain: Current snow coverage for Unity terrain

Snow coverage rate: The rate at which the snow covers items

Snow terrain rate: The rate at which the snow covers the Unity terrain

Snow terrain rate factor: Offset value to the above variable, for customization.

Max snow coverage: The max snow amount items and Unity terrain can receive.

Snow coverage variable: The name of the global shader variable that controls snow. If this is changed, it must also be changed in all snow enabled shaders. Also must be changed in the InfiniGRASS shaders, so they receive snow, if this asset is also used.

Heavy/Dusty Storm-Day-Snow-Rain etc Volume Clouds: The volumetric cloud prefab that will be instantiated when one of the corresponding weathers is activated.

Sky master ULTIMATE v2.x Parameters

Max-min Sun Intensities (v2.0.1): Define the max sun intensity that will be reached during the day. Also the minimum for night time.

To min-max intensity speed (v2.0.1): Define the lerp speed from night time to max intensity value in day time.

Ortho Camera (v2.0.1): Check if an orthographic camera is used, to apply aspect corrections to the sky shader.

Ortho factor (v2.0.1): The factor of aspect correction.

Shift dawn (v.2.0.1): Shift dawn time (9:00) by an amount (up to 1.5 hour back at 7:30)

Rotation of Sun X-Y-Z (v.3.0): Precision rotation for the sun, complementary to the seasonal and horizontal factor parameters. Preferable to use for exact placement with angle reference.

Moon glow (v2.0): Glow of the moon halo at night time

Horizon Adjust (v2.0): Adjust the horizon depth.

Horizon Y (v2.0): Move the ground/horizon line vertically.

Ground color (v2.0): Color of the global ground

Unity 5 (v1.5): Check in order to update the Unity 5 skybox shader properly. Set the proper material with the Unity 5 shader in the Skybox Mat slot.

Mobile (v1.5): Use with the new in v1.5 mobile cloud shader and prefab, this will color the clouds by particle and not in the previous shader mode.

Volume-Snow-Lightning-Real-Storm-Flat cloud max particles (v1.5): Set the maximum particle count for each cloud type, for performance adjustment.

Sun Objects (v2.1): The sun sphere for the main sun (“Sun Obj”) and “Sun obj 2” is for the definition of the 2ond sun for use in the new Dual Suns system.

Dual Suns Factors (v2.1): The Dual Suns Factors govern the 1st & 2ond sun balance in the overall intensity of the sky and the 3rd parameter adjusts the 2ond sun size. The system may also be used to provide a halo for a 2ond moon or a planet.

Moon Object: The moon sphere.

Hero: The player gameobject. Used when local Rain-Snow-Fog effects are enabled.

Tag Based Player (v3.0): Define player by tag, otherwise the Main Camera is used

Player tag (v3.0): The tag used for the player

Weather: Choices for smooth weather transitions. Used with “On Demand” option. Select a weather type and a smooth transition will begin.

On Demand: Check to enable on demand weather changes, selected by the Weather parameter.

Sky Material: The material to assign for the sky. This material must have the “Skymaster/SkyMasterShaderE” Shader applied.

Skybox Mat (v1.5): The material to assign for the skybox mode. This material must have the “Skymaster/SkyMasterShaderE_SKYBOX” Shader applied for Unity 4 and “Skymaster/SkyMasterShaderE_SKYBOX U5” for Unity5.

Cloud up material: The material for the upper layer of **3D clouds**. This material must have the “Skymaster/SM_Additive(Soft)LOWCLOUDS” Shader applied.

Cloud down material: The material for the lower layer of **3D clouds**. This material must have the “Particles/VertexLit Blended” Shader applied.

Flat Cloud up material: The material for the upper layer of the **flat cloud bed**. This material must have the “Skymaster/SM_Additive(Soft)” Shader applied.

Flat Cloud down material: The material for the lower layer of the **flat cloud bed**. This material must have the “Particles/VertexLit Blended” Shader applied.

Cloud Dome Material: The material of the rotating **cloud textured dome**. This material must have the “Skymaster/SM_Additive(Soft)LOWCLOUDS” Shader applied.

Star Dome Material: The material of the rotating star textured dome.

Real Cloud up material: The material for the upper layer of the **realistic cloud bed**. This material must have the “Particles/Alpha Blended” Shader applied.

Real Cloud down material: The material for the lower layer of the **realistic cloud bed**. This material must have the “Particles/Alpha Blended” Shader applied.

Surround Clouds Material: The material for the **surround clouds**. This material must have the “Transparent/Diffuse” Shader applied.

Sun Ray Cloud: The gameobject that holds the sun ray particles.

Upper/lower dynamic cloud: Gameobject that holds the **Dynamic Cloud** particle system.

Upper/lower cloud bed: Gameobject that holds the **Cloud Bed** particle system.

Upper/lower cloud real: Gameobject that holds the **Realistic Cloud** particle system.

Upper/lower static cloud: Gameobject that holds the **Static Cloud** particle system.

Cloud Dome: Gameobject that holds the Dynamic Cloud particle system.

Surround Clouds: Gameobject that holds the **Surround Cloud** particle system.

Surround clouds Heavy: Gameobject that holds the **Surround Cloud Heavy** particle system. This system uses lightning and special lighting effects.

Snow storm Object: Gameobject that holds the **Snow Storm** particle system.

Snow Storm: Apply snow storm in winter season.

Falling leaves Object: Gameobject that holds the falling leaves particles. Use for Autumn season (ULTIMATE version system also has Turbulence).

Butterfly object: Gameobject that holds the butterfly emission and dynamics effects (ULTIMATE version).

Tornado Object: Gameobject that holds the Tornado particle system (plus local force, turbulence and color manipulators in ULTIMATE version).

Butterfly 3D: Gameobject that holds the 3D Butterflies particle system, that includes spread of Butterflies and control with turbulence and forces.

Ice spread object: The spray particles linked to the ice pool, use to spray ice on object during winter time. The ice will dynamically grow, melt and drip.

Ice system: The particle pool for the mesh ice that sticks to objects in Snow Storms.

Lightning system object: Gameobject that holds the Lightning Clouds particle system.

Lightning Object: Gameobject that holds a system with a single lightning emitter and target.

Star particles Object: Gameobject that holds the Stars particle system. Used at night.

Volcano Object: Gameobject that holds the Volcano system.

Volume Fog Object: Gameobject that holds the volumetric Fog system. It can be local or region based.

Rain Heavy: The gameobject that holds the **Heavy Rain** particle system.

Rain Mild: The gameobject that holds the **Mild Rain** particle system.

Use Fog: Enable the use of fog, per season.

Fog - Snow - Rain - Butterflies local: Check these options to parent the related systems to the hero transform and let the effect follow the hero around the map. Enable particle collisions to avoid rain entering buildings.

NOTE: The clouds must have these materials and shaders applied in order to receive proper changes as the Day/Night cycle changes. The prefab Manager holds all the various cloud types and systems with the materials assigned properly. It is recommended to use the prefabs for easy and fast implementation.

Sky shading parameters:

NOTE: These parameters can be manually adjusted only if the “Auto Cycle Sky” option is unchecked. The Day/Night cycle will take care of all the required parameter changes for the proper illumination and sky shading per time of day. The day will start in the time provided by the editor “Current Time” parameter, which can be pre-adjusted to continue the day cycle, if one existed in a previous scene.

FExposure: The HDR exposure factor.

F Wave Length: The coloration factor of the sky. 650 nm for red, 570 nm for green, 475 nm for blue.

Esun: Sun brightness constant.

Kr: Rayleigh scattering constant

Km: Mie scattering constant

G: The Mie phase asymmetry factor

Scale difference: Vary scale factor by this amount.

Alternative scale: Alternate scale modes. Useful for various world scales.

Outer Radius scale over inner: This is the scale of the SkyDome comparing to the ground sphere.

Fsamples: The samples across the Camera-Vertex vector on the sky shader.

FRayleigh Scale Depth: Use this parameter for sun and scattering effect scaling.

Coloration: Overall coloration brightness of the effect.

Tint Color: Overall tint for the sky effect.

Use ORK: This is an option to enable direct assignment of time in a variable in “ORK Framework” asset, if available. This will allow time to resume properly after each new scene is loaded (provided it has the Sky Manager activated).

Use SkyCube: This option is used when we need to assign the Sky Dome to the Unity Sky box. A special setup is required in this case and is provided in an example scene. The idea is to render the dome in a separate camera and remove its layer (SkyMaster) from the main camera. Sky Master will update a cube material using this camera, which can be used for Skybox directly or for other purposes (reflections etc). **This is a Unity Pro only feature.** The material of the skybox must be assigned in the “CUBE material” parameter of the Sky Manager and must have the “RenderFX/Skybox cubed” Shader applied.

Use SkyBox: This option will make use of a bonus artistic shader (scattering and time of day does not apply), that can be directly applied to the Unity Sky box. The material of the skybox must be assigned in the “Sky Material” parameter of the Sky Manager and must have the “Skybox/Procedural_SkyMaster” Shader applied. Also the material must be assigned to the Unity Skybox Material in RenderSettings.

Mesh terrain (v1.5): Define the mesh of the terrain in case of a mesh terrain should be used.

Unity Terrain (v3.0): The unity terrain that holds the Terrain-fog controller script.

Legacy Seasonal FX (v3.0): Enable various sample FX for seasons. These are legacy systems and is advised to define seasonal effects using the new more optimized Volume Weather system and its event system.

Season Change automatic: Change seasons automatically, based on month. Weather effects will vary automatically in this mode and all necessary systems will be enabled/disabled and transition smoothly as needed.

Season: The current season. The settings start from Spring, use 1 for Spring, 2 for Summer, 3 for Autumn and 4 for Winter.

Seasonal: Control the left-right displacement from the sun center based on season. This parameter will constantly affect the sun motion towards a direction.

Horizontal Factor: Control the left-right displacement from the sun center based on month. This parameter will affect the sun placement only once and at every change of the parameter.

Horizontal Factor prev: Previous Horizontal Factor value, for debug purposes.

Sun ring factor: Enable ring effect on the sun and control the ring radius.

Sun halo factor: Enhance the halo around the sun.

Sun eclipse factor: Make sun vanish gradually.

Global Scale: Extra scaling factor for the overall sky effect.

Color Parameters – Per Season and Time of Day: Use these colors to alter the pre-defined colors for the various effects.

Cam follow factor(v1.6): Use this for Unity 5 skybox mode, with zero the sun will change position when the camera height changes, with one will follow the camera. Other values can be used to create a latency effect, that can emulate sun diminish according to planet size.

Cam offset (v1.6): Offset to use for initial camera placement, used to adjust the above cam follow factor. Default is zero vector.

Sun Target: The target the sun will rotate towards as it moves around the globe.

Current Time, Day, Month: The current time from the start of the Sky Manager use.

Days per month: How many days each month includes.

Auto Cycle Sky: This option will adjust all Sky Manager and Sky Shader parameters, based on time of day and season. Also it will change the cloud Shaders and materials accordingly. Adjustments will also take place based on season chosen.

Sun, support and moon light: The gameobjects that hold the lights of the three systems.

Speed: The speed of the Day/Night cycle. Increase to make the sun move faster, make time pass faster in the game and reduce day time in actual time.

Preset: External control of various preset Sky settings, defined in the script.

Test_cubemap: Object to test rendered cubemap when “Use Sky Cube” option is selected.

Cube Material: The material (cube skybox shader) to assign the rendered sky dome to, when “Use Sky Cube” option is selected.

Sky box Layer: The layer to use for the offscreen rendering of the Sky Dome, when “Use Sky Cube” option is selected. The Sky Dome must be assigned to this layer and the layer must be excluded from the main camera. “SkyMaster” layer is pre-defined.

Note (2.1): As of v2.1 the “horizontal factor” is for in game use only and will be zeroed in game start and zero must also be used in editor.

Note (v2.0): The skybox shader is now not dependent on the placement of the script holder. Any deviation from the original prefabs must be compensated for this. The new prefabs place the hero at 0,0,0, instead of 0,10000,0 of the original skydome oriented setup. To use the Skybox mode, insert the material in skyboxmat slot, check Unity 5 and select a proper preset (0-3). To use the Skydome system, enable the dome sphere, add material to skymat slot, check Unity 5 (this changed in 2.0) and select a preset that is made for dome (preset 4).

Note (v2.0): The new preset system allows the control of both Skybox and Skydome in Unity 5 mode. The Unity 5 option must be checked in the Sky Manager script and there are 4 presets ready to use with Skybox mode (0-3) and one for Skydome (4). New presets can be added in code by searching for “if (preset == 0)” and copying the relevant code, adding a new preset ID number and values in the parameters. Then the preset can be called with its ID number at start (if defined on the script) or during gameplay and customized as needed.

Dynamic Chain Lightning Bolt script



This system is used in the storm weather to generate lightning. The lightning can be particle or line renderer based and have a glow attribute. **IMPORTANT: The “Conductor” tag must be defined in order for the system to function properly.**

In the Sky Master v3.0 new Volumetric Weather implementation, the module is parented to the Volume clouds shadow plane, which is assigned and instantiated with each cloud (**when the Add shadows option is on**). The conductor tagged items will then receive lightning if they are within the defined range and there is a sample arrangement of conductors in the sample clouds. The conductors can also be user defined to cover any gameplay situation and dynamic lighting strikes on target objects, by tagging them as Conductor.

Options (Chain Lightning SKYMASTER script):

Target: Dynamic target currently acquired, for debug purposes.

Zigs: Number of lightning particles.

Speed: Speed of lightning procedural creation.

Scale: Scale of the effect.

Start/End light: Light assigned to be used when lighting starts/ends.

Energized: Activated externally to signal a parent has send lighting to this object

Is parent: Check to declare this as the lightning parent node. All child nodes must get lightning propagated from this node to energize and cast further.

Current depth: filled externally, a non parent must search for targets if lower than max_depth and re-transmit it minus one.

Max depth: filled externally, a non parent must search for targets if lower than max_depth and re-transmit.

Max target count: The max number of close by nodes (using the “Conductor” tag) to cast lightning to.

Random Target: Randomize the target selection, otherwise choose the first one found.

Affect dist: Distance at which to check for targets (Object tagged as “Conductor”)

Change target delay: time after a new target will be searched.

Random delay (v2.0): Randomize target delay

Delay offset (v2.0): Randomize delay, add this amount around target delay parameter

Moving Source (v2.0): Enable if the lightning source is moving

Particle Energy: Define energy of Legacy particle.

Optimize factor: Optimize light use, decrease chance to see a light when the lightning strikes.

Particle Size: The size of the lightning particles, size lowers in expanding branches.

Branches (v2.0): Enable lightning branching

Branch Offset: The offset of the branches from the main line.

Offset bias: Use to make main lightning line deviate in an exponential way.

Downward speed: Speed at which lightning forms towards the target.

Stop distance (v3.0): Define distance from ground where the lighting will stop

Branch Color: Option to change the color of branches.

Zigs branching divider: The overall particle count is divided with this number to assign the start position of the first branches in the main line.

Offset noise: Add a real time noise the offset bias parameter.

Reset Noise: Noise limited only around the offset value.

Slow on end: Delay the lightning reach to end point, for extra staying time after it has reached near the target.

Slow down height: Height from target at which the slow down begins.

Slow divider: The divider of the initial target reach speed, determined by the Downward speed parameter.

Light delay (v2.0): Define how long light will stay after lightning has reached the target. Random between two values.

Line on (v2.0): Check to create a line renderer based lightning. A line renderer must be attached to the gameobject that holds the lightning script.

Line delay (v2.0): Define how long the line will stay after lightning has reached the target. Random between two values.

Vertex count (v2.0): Define the maximum vertex count of the lightning bolt.

Deviation (v2.0): Define the maximum deviation to use for the lightning shaping.

Line width (v2.0): Start - end width of the line lightning.

Min Y displacement (v3.0): Define the minimum displacement of lighting branching section in vertical axis.

Line glow on (v3.0): Enable extra glow effect on the line.

Glow color (v3.0): Glow color

Line Lightning Material (v3.0): Material of the line

Line branches (v3.0): The extra line branches

Line branches Glow (v3.0): The extra line glow branches

Max branches (v3.0): Define maximum number of extra branches

Smooth lights (v3.0): Smooth out the lightning light effect

Max start - end light intensity (v3.0): Define the maximum intensity of the lightning light

Light fade Speed(v3.0): Speed lightning light fades with

Light Speed(v3.0): Speed lightning light appears with

Light ripple(v3.0): Variable light intensity effect control

Terrain and Foliage Shading



The terrain controller is assigned on a terrain of choice and it will cycle terrain colors and grass tint based on season. The trees tagged as "SkyMasterTree" will also change color, if the items uses a compatible with the standard Unity tree material shader.

As of version 1.5, Mesh terrain is also supported and there are options for volumetric scatter fog shading. Version 2.0 brings a new volumetric fog image effect and control of image effect fog and sun-moon shafts with presets. The "**GlobalFogSkyMaster.cs**" and "**SunShaftsSkyMaster.cs**" scripts must be attached to the main camera, in order to use the image effect based scatter volumetric fog and sun beams.

Options (Seasonal Terrain SKYMASTER script):

Tag Based tree grab (v3.0): Get trees for seasonal color change based on "SkyMasterTree" tag. The tag must be defined for this option to work.

Use transparent Volume Fog (v3.0): Use a version of the volumetric fog that is applied to transparent objects. Best used when there are no objects behind the volumetric clouds, when the hero is in ground level.

Add fog height-density offsets (v3.0): Additional Offset for the defined in the current preset volume fog height and density.

Add shafts intensity, blur radius and size underwater (v3.0): Change the sun shafts intensity, blur radius and size values when underwater, over the ones defined in the current volume fog preset.

Lerp gradient (v3.0): Lerp between gradients on volume fog preset change.

Fog height by terrain (v3.0): Auto define the volume fog height by the terrain position.

Fog height & density offset (v3.0): Base offset values for volume fog height and density defined in the current volume fog preset.

Tree prefabs (v3.0): Define Unity tree prefabs to be affected by seasonal changes. The snow changes are defined by a shader global variable and does not use this listing.

Current terrain Tree color (v3.0): Debug the current trees color.

Always update billboards (v3.0): Billboards assigned to Unity terrain trees will only update after the camera rotates, use this to slowly rotate the camera so they update constantly.

Gradient holders (v2.1): Define gradient per fog preset. Insert GlobalFogSkyMaster items that hold specific gradients. These will be used when the relevant fog preset is used.

Stereo Mode (v2.1): Enable stereoscopic mode. (Cardboard required for full function in the demo - <https://developers.google.com/cardboard/unity/download>)

Left - Right cameras (v2.1): Left/ right eye cameras for stereo mode. The GlobalFogSkyMaster and SunShaftsSkyMaster image effects must be manually copied from the single camera to both the left and right eye cameras and then will be regulated by the script.

Image effect fog (v2.0): Enable image effect volumetric fog (GlobalFogSkyMaster script must be attached to the main camera)

Use both fogs (v.2.0.1): Use the new volumetric fog together with the standard Unity fog. A specific preset is also provided for use with this arrangement.

Image effect shafts (v2.0): Enable image effect sun shafts (SunShaftsSkyMaster script must be attached to the main camera)

Image effect sky update (v2.0): Reserved for future versions, for fog update directly from sky parameters.

Fog preset (v2.0): Preset image effect fog parameters, use to define new presets and call them in various times of day or other conditions.

Update leaf material (v2.0): The new seasonal color update system can work directly on a provided material, for total control of the effect. Note that the material will change for all instances that use it, so it is a good practice to use a separate copy of the material for the seasonal color change use.

Leaf materials (v2.0): Define the materials to change color based on season, they must have a “_Color” property. In SpeedTree case, define all possible LOD levels of leaves and the billboard, in order to have a uniform color change for all distances to the camera.

Rays day-night color (v2.0): Define the sun and moon shaft color for the sun shafts image effect.

Shafts intensity (v2.0): Intensity of the shaft effect.

Moon Shafts intensity (v3.0): Intensity of the moon shaft effect.

Mesh Moon (v2.0): Define whether the moon uses a mesh or not. Shafts are regulated for best effect depending on the case.

Glow moon - sun (v2.0): Enable extra glow to the sun and moon.

Tree A Color: The starting color of trees. Corresponds to Spring time in the demo.

Terrain tint: The starting tint of the ground.

Grass tint: The starting tint of grass.

Enable transition: Start the transition based on season. Allows the control from the SkyMaster Manager.

Terrain Material (v1.5): Assign the material used on the mesh or Unity terrain, to control the volumetric scatter fog shader.

Transition speed for tree – terrain-grass: The speed of the transition to the next color.

Mesh terrain (v1.5): Check if mesh terrain is used instead of Unity terrain. The mesh must also be assigned in the SkyMasterManager script.

Foggy Terrain (v1.5): Use the volumetric sky fog shading. The material must have the “SMDistFoggyTerrainFP” shader for Unity terrain or the “SM_Foggy_Terrain” shader for Mesh Terrain.

Fog Sky Update (v1.5): Update fog based on time of day, synchronization with Sky Manager.

Sun Position (v1.5): Use to set sun angle vector manually, if “Fog Sky Update” is not used.

Sky Manager (v1.5): Assign the main SkyMaster Manager script here, to read sky information from when “Fog Sky Update” is used.

Fog Depth (v1.5): Bring fog closer to the camera.

Reileight(v1.5): Reileigh sky parameter that affects fog rendering.

Mie coefficient (v1.5): Mie sky parameter that affects fog rendering.

Mie directional (v1.5): Mie directional sky parameter that affects fog rendering.

Exposure (v1.5): Exposure parameter for the scatter fog rendering.

Lamda – K (v1.5): Scatter parameters for the fog rendering.

Small rotation factor (v3.0): Define how much the camera will auto rotate in 'always update billboards' mode.

Note (v2.0): The system controls the new image effect volumetric fog with presets that define most parameters. There is no control over the gradient colors, which will have to be defined manually in the “**GlobalFogSkyMaster.cs**” script, which must be attached to the main camera.

Volumetric cloud-smoke

A special controller script is used to allow the formation and control of volumetric clouds.

The “**PlaceParticleSheetOnGround**” script will fix particles to the texture sheet individual textures, it can be used for flowers and particles that need to keep their position and specific initial texture from the sheet. A variant is also available for non animated particles.

Note that this can be in a prefab, but will only update the proper preview positions in the editor mode when the OnEnable is activated (when click on the object).

The particle must have the “texture sheet animation” on and the Tile settings must be inserted in the script as well.

The particle must be set to “World” Simulation Space mode.

Options (Particle Sheet On Ground SKYMASTER script):

Start pos: Shows the registered start position of the system.

Particle Count: How many particles we need emitted.

Nbb: The particle system attached for debug purposes.

Let loose: Make particles inherit the particle system properties, forces etc

Gravity mode: Add a constant force downwards toward the ground.

Tiles X,Y: The number of tiles in the texture sheet.

Y offset: Offset from terrain.

Conform to terrain: Choose whether the particle cloud will follow the terrain.

Gravity speed: Speed at which the particles will try to return to their nominal positions.

External rotation: Use in explicit mode, to provide a specific rotation to the particles, around Explicit Axis.

Use formation: Use a gradual formation of particles, for cloud wall effects.

Use mesh: Check when using mesh particles (preferably a quad), this mode allows the best volumetric effect (better lighting and in cloud feeling). Uncheck for billboard based volumetric clouds. Use for [Volumetric fog and clouds](#).

Use explicit: Use a specific rotation for mesh particles.

Explicit axis: The axis of rotation.

Keep alive: Keep particles alive, for static clouds.

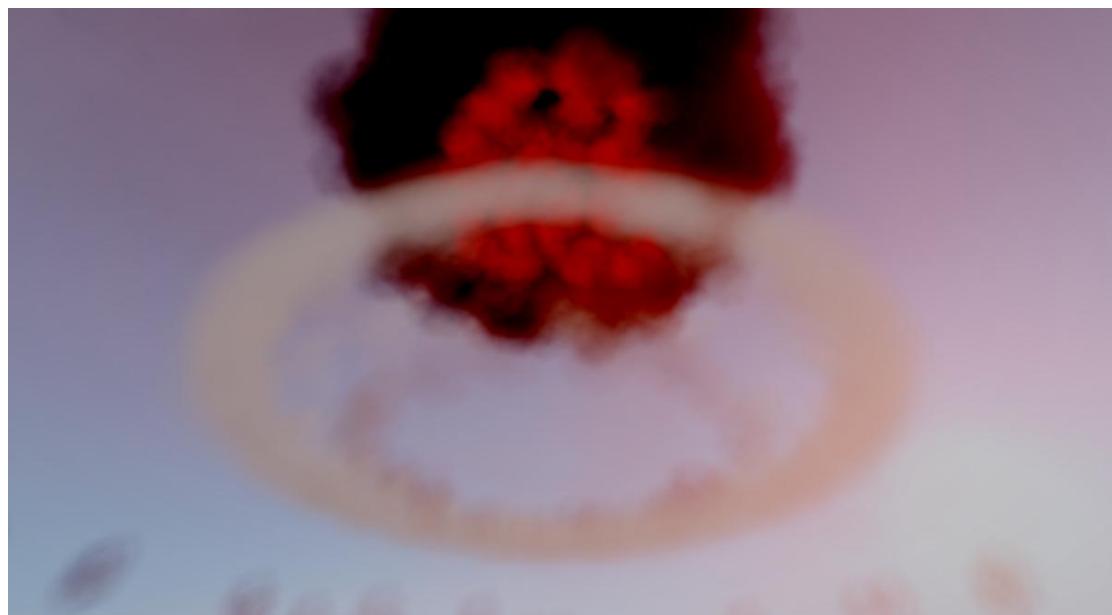
Auto rotate mesh: Check to fix the rotation of mesh particles based on camera placement. Use for [Volumetric fog and clouds](#).

Use cut off: Cut off for the terrain conform effect. Above this height clouds will stop following the terrain contour.

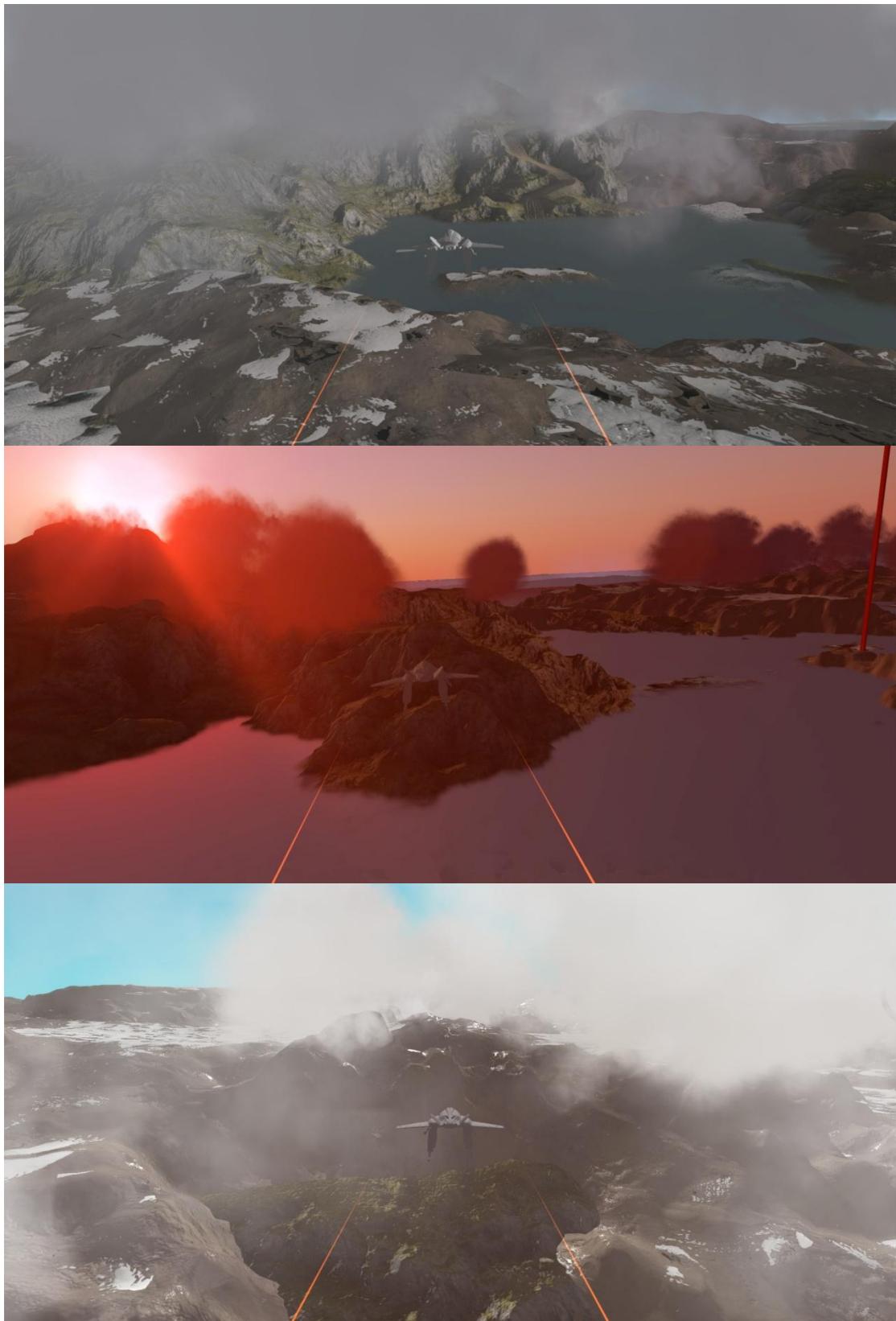
Cut off height: The height to use when “Use cut off” is enabled.

New volumetric Lit particle system (Sky Master ULTIMATE v3.0)

The new v3.0 of Sky Master ULTIMATE contains a new volumetric lit particle system that uses the shader "ParticleDynamicMagic / VolumeLitParticlesPDM". The light direction must be inserted in the shader using the "VolumeParticleShadePDM.cs" script, attached to the relevant particle.



Volumetric cloud bed



The **Volumetric Cloud Bed** is an enhanced volumetric cloud system, that is able to provide a complete moving cloud bed, with volumetric clouds with only one draw call. It also comes with a dynamic Sun Beam system integrated, that also may use only one draw call, or more depending on the selected occlusion system for the light beams.

The system is ready to use in the new prefab that is provided with v1.2 (“SkyMaster Earth VOLUME CLOUDS v.1.5”) and is based on a Legacy Particle System and the “VolumeClouds_SM” script.

Options:

Sky Master ULTIMATE v3.0 Parameters

Shadows Created: Flag for the shadows creation system. It is **automatically set** in order for the cloud renew system to know that shadows have already been created when the clouds were first instantiated.

Decoupled wind: Use this option to decouple the wind motion from the performance system-settings. If the performance settings are low or clouds don't need to move or move fast, leave this option unchecked.

Decoupled Color: Decouple color changes from performance system. Use only in higher end systems.

Differential motion: Clouds will move with different speeds, for variety.

Max differential speed: Speed multiplier for differential speed mode.

Max differential offset: Offset in cloud particle count where the differential motion center is applied. Use negative values for extra latency effects or cyclones.

Light - Min Light shader modifier: Modify light and minimal light cloud receive.

Glow shader modifier: Modify the glow of the clouds.

Intensity shader modifier: Modify the intensity of sun light in the lit area of clouds.

Modifier application speed and minimum speed: Adjust speed with which the above shader modifier are applied (depends on the day cycle speed). The minimum speed is the lowest speed the modification will happen with when the day cycle speed is zero.

Sun Light: The current sun light.

Moon light: The current moon light

Accumulate: Creates batches of clouds close together.

Accumulate percent and factor: Control accumulation amount.

Stabilize roll methods 1 and 2: Stabilizes particle roll. Method 1 uses a shift to vertical particles to do the stabilization and method 2 rotates the particles based on camera roll motion. Use an angle when moving towards clouds from high up or down straight down or up, so there won't be a rotation effect. Method 2 is the preferable one for general use and with better performance and stability.

Angle 1-2: Parameters that adjust the shift from billboard to vertical billboard in Method 1 of stabilization

Near cloud distance: LOD particles when the hero is above or below this distance from the volume cloud gameobject. Clouds may be higher than the original gameobject, in which case the below variable may be used to adjust the height based on their true distance. Use for Method 1 of stabilization.

Cloud bed to this distance: Control LOD when the player goes above/below cloud bed height, this distance defined the shift of volume clouds from the volume cloud script gameobject position, for the control of Y check. Use for Method 1 of stabilization.

Lightning divider: Divide lightning and shadows instantiated per cloud, so some clouds won't have these instances and increase performance. Currently shadows and lightning are included in the same instantiated object.

Auto scale: Auto scale cloud shading parameters based on its other parameters.

Destroy on fade out: Destroy clouds after fade out is done. Use to smoothly eliminate clouds and remove them after.

Fade out on boundary: Used by the renew clouds system, to fade particles out before the system is removed.

Scatter shader update: Update the scatter shader for clouds (new in v3.0) parameters, based on Sky master sky parameters.

Scatter material: The new in v3.0 cloud material, that supports light scattering.

Fog depth - Rayleigh - Mie - Exposure - Lambda - K: Scatter shading parameters as described in the SkyMasterManager parameters. These are automatically set when Scatter shader update option is checked.

Vertical Form: Use a special vertical formation that separates part of the cloud vertically.

Y scale difference: Scale of the vertical distribution in Y axis.

Max cloud distance: Maximum distance of top to bottom of cloud in vertical form

Yspread: Spread of particles along the vertical axis in vertical cloud formation

Height tint: Tint the color of cloud top particles in vertical cloud formation.

Smooth in - out: Smooth particle appearance and removal.

Smooth in-out speed: Speed with which the smooth in and out will happen.

Max fade speed: The maximum rate fade can take place with. **IMPORTANT:** This parameter also defines when the fade has ended, and is used by the cloud renew system and cloud removal system when weathers are changed, to signal when to remove the current clouds.

Max smooth out time: The maximum time fade out can last.

Fade in time: The time fade in may last.

Current fade in time: The current fade in time, for reference.

Enable LOD: Experimental LOD system that will remove clouds very far or close to the player. This system will be further expanded in v3.x cycle. It is stable and can be used, but it does not cover all cases and will be extended before it leaves the experimental state.

LOD send height: LOD will send the LODed particles to this height to remove them from the camera rendering.

Particles LODed: Preview which particles are currently LODed.

LOD max Y-H difference: Vertical and Horizontal distance to hero above which particles will get LODed.

LOD fade in - out speed: Speed with which particles will fade in or out of the LODed state.

LOD minimum distance: The close to hero cutoff, below which particles will get LODed. Use to eliminate some of the particles when inside very thick clouds.

Cloud waves: Cloud resizing in a waving manner, use for extra motion in clouds.

Wave frequency: Adjust the wave frequency in the above mode.

Sky Master ULTIMATE v2.x Parameters

Moon light (v2.0): Enable grab of moon light at night time

Moon light/dark color (v2.0): Highlight and base color of moon light cloud shading

Override initial color (v2.0): Use a different color than the originally defined as base

Override Color(v2.0): Color to override base color with

Day Cycle (v2.0): Assign colors based on day/night cycle

Sky Manager (v2.0): Sky Manager to grab time of day from

Day quarters colors (v2.0): Colors to use for each day quarter

Add shadows (v2.0): Instantiate the shadow system defined in “Shadow_holder” parameter. The system will instantiate any item besides the pre-defined shadow plane and samples with lighting instantiation is also included.

Use 2D Check (v1.6): Vector2.Distance calculations for cloud particles lightning instead of Vector3. Use for enhanced performance.

Max Divider (v1.6): Divide particle calculations across frames, for enhanced performance.

Method (v.1.5): Choose between methods for turbulent cloud motion. Currently there are three methods supported (Use 1,2 or 3).

Turbulent (v.1.5): Apply turbulent cloud motion in the volumetric cloud bed.

Flatten below (v.1.5): Flatten cloud base.

Shaft centers: The centers of the sun shafts. For debug purposes.

Sun Shafts: The transforms of the Sun Beam gameobjects pivots attached to the sun. These are stretched quads parented to a pivot that recreate beams emitting from the sun.

Beam occlusion: Allow beams to be occluded in various ways. Either by cloud volume (scale or material based transitions) or colliders (scale based transition). The material based occlusion fade can be used together with the colliders based occlusion scaling.

Smooth material transition: Smoothly transition to the new material properties that correspond to the occluded beam.

Shaft scale: For debug purposes. The current beam scale, as changed by occlusion requirements.

Beam length: The length of the Sun Beam gameobject along the sun's forward vector. Use this to calculate properly the lengths of scaled beams during occlusion.

Scale beams: Use scaling occlusion from cloud volume. This cant be used together with other occlusion methods.

Scale on collision: Raycast towards the Sun Beam forward vector and scale it based on collisions. Can be used together with Material based occlusion fading.

Offset collision factor: Extra downscaling of the beams from the point of collision (use to make beams not touch terrain for example, by scaling a bit more towards the sun).

Diminish beams: Smoothly fade out Sun Beams when sun goes below the cut off height (horizon).

Override Sun: Override sun color and allow night time effects and coloration.

Cut height: Height below which the sun beams get faded out and clouds get darker, for emulating night time.

Restore on bound: Enable the cloud renew system.

Disable on bound: Disable old particle system when all centers have passed over the bound length comparing to the cloud system origin.

Bound: Distance of clouds from the cloud system origin to check against, in order to disable the cloud system and create a new one to renew the clouds. Use a high enough number so clouds may fade in the distance before become disabled.

Destroy on end: Destroy old particle system when all centers have passed over the bound.

Clone on end: Clone the particle system and create a new instance of the clouds.

Cloned (v3.0): Flag that shows the cloud is cloned from an existing one. Used in cloud renewal system.

Centers and Centers Init: The randomly chosen cloud centers and their saved initial positions, for debug purposes.

Speed: The cloud motion speed.

Multiplier: Multiple the cloud speed by this amount.

Wind: Axis to move towards using the above speed factors.

Get wind direction (v3.0): Use along with sky manager windzone to define cloud motion.

Wind-Rain-Shadow-Lightning holders: Reserved for next update. Not currently used.

Shadow holder (v3.0): Instantiated system when "add shadows" is selected. This contains a plane that casts shadows per cloud and also the lightning system for storms.

Min-max bed corner: Cloud bed min and max bounds.

Cloud bed height: Height of cloud bed.

Main and Sun colors: The dark area color and sun color. Use "grab sun color" variable to get the Sun color directly from the sun light.

Divider: This parameter determines the cloud number, divides the particle count defined in the attached Legacy Particle System with the specific number and spreads particles to equal number of centers.

Sun exposure: Make sun light brighter on the clouds lit front.

Sun transform: The transform of the gameobject holding the sun light.

Update interval: Interval until the next cloud color and motion update.

Color speed: Speed of color lerp when sun moves.

Cloud scale: The initial cloud dimensions, as created by the particle system.

Global cloud scale: The dimension of the whole cloud bed.

Global tint: Extra color control over the cloud coloration.

Variant cloud size: Vary the cloud volume dimensions per cloud randomly, using the specific bounds.

Cloud min-max scale: The bounds of the random cloud scaling, the initial cloud size as created by the Particle system is multiplied by a random number between the min and max.

Sorted: Clouds get properly sorted based on distance from camera.

Delay lerp: Used to give a starting time delay until cloud colors are initialized.

Sun distance on: Use color calculations based on sun distance.

Grab sun color: Get the Sun light color from the Sun transform gameobject.

Grab sun intensity: Use color calculations based on sun intensity.

Grab sun angle: Use color calculations based on sun angle to the horizon.

Day light intensity: Normalization factor used when "Grab sun intensity" option is enabled.

Sun angle influence: Influence factor used when "Grab sun angle" option is enabled.

Look at camera: Make sun beams look towards the camera.

Beams camera target offset: Reserved for future updated. Not currently used.

Occlusion sort delay: The Sun Beam occlusion has to sort cloud centers based on sun and camera, this parameter controls the update rate of this sorting procedure. Use to enhance performance.

Use audio (v3.0): Use audio defined in the below parameters.

Rain Sound (v3.0): Sound to use for rain

Cloud audio source (v3.0): Source of cloud audio

Audio fade speed (v3.0): Speed with which audio will fade in-out when clouds appear or are removed.

Maximum sound volume (v3.0): Adjust the sound effects volume

CenterIDs (v3.0): The cloud centers that correspond to each particle.

Decoupled Counter (v3.0): **Debug variable** for Decoupled Color mode, this mode spreads the recalculation of cloud centers on particles on several frames using this counter.

Note: As of version 2.0, the system can be used with a sprite sheet besides the normal single texture. This opens up all kind of possibilities for varying cloud textures. Define the rows and columns numbers in the “Particle Renderer” -> “UV Animation” -> “X-Y Tile” fields. The system will automatically spread the various clouds found in the sheet.

Sun Beams (Legacy)

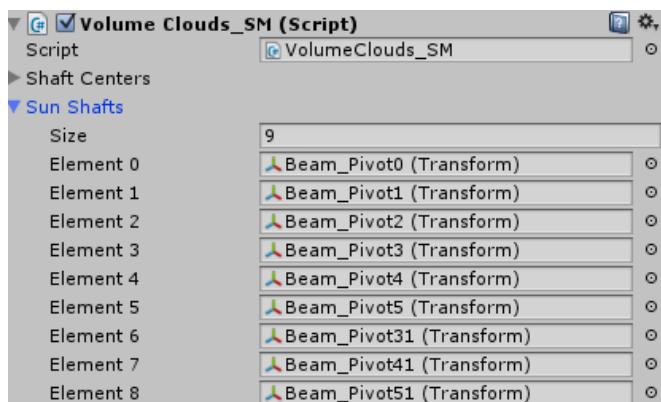


The Sun Beam setup can be seen in the below image, the Sun Beams are attached to the main scene Sun object and inserted in the “VolumeClouds_SM” script “Sun_Shfts” variable.

Scene setup:

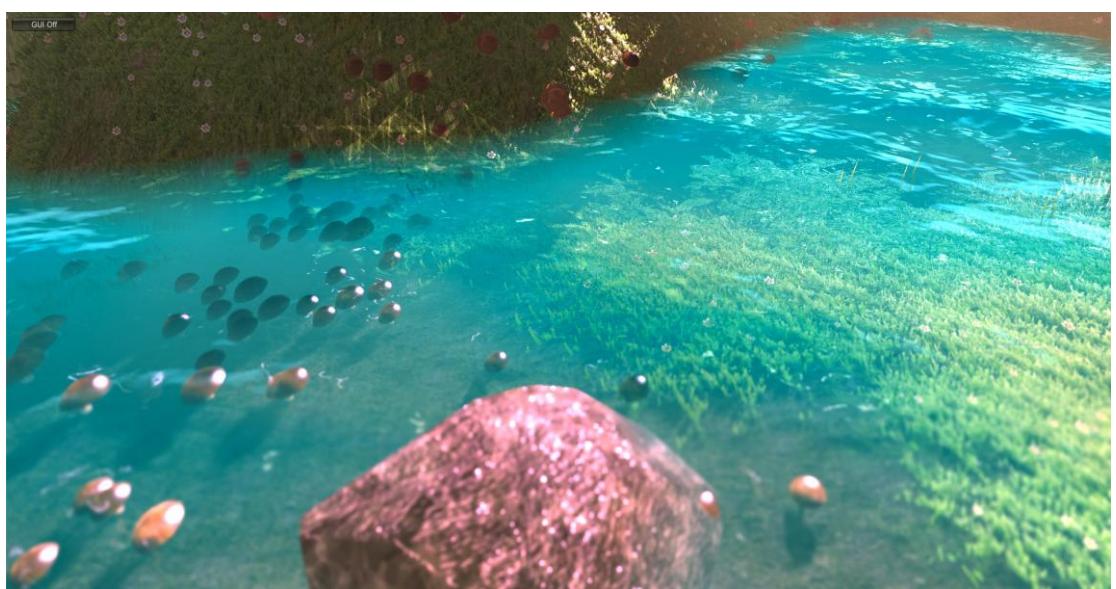
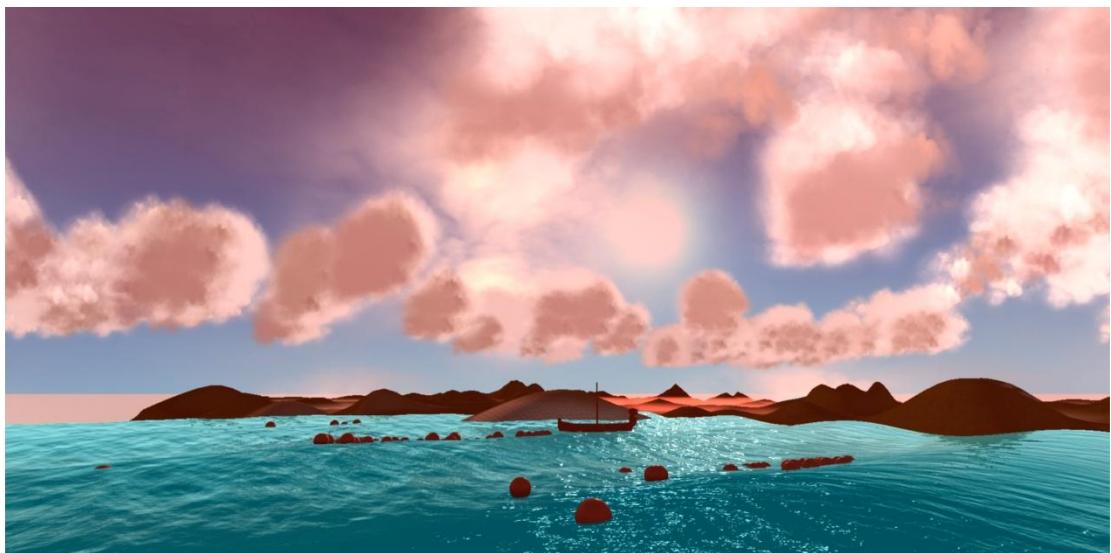


Script setup (attached to Legacy Particle System):

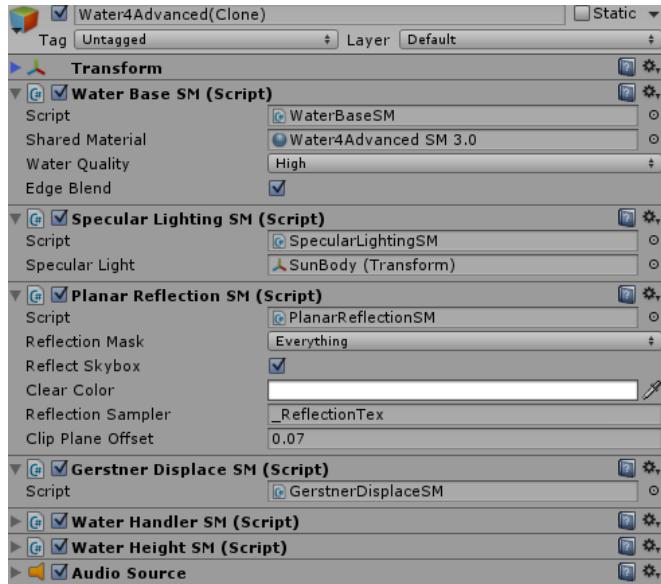


Each Pivot may hold a number of rays in any arrangement and local rotation, to better cover the various viewing angles.

Water and Ocean system



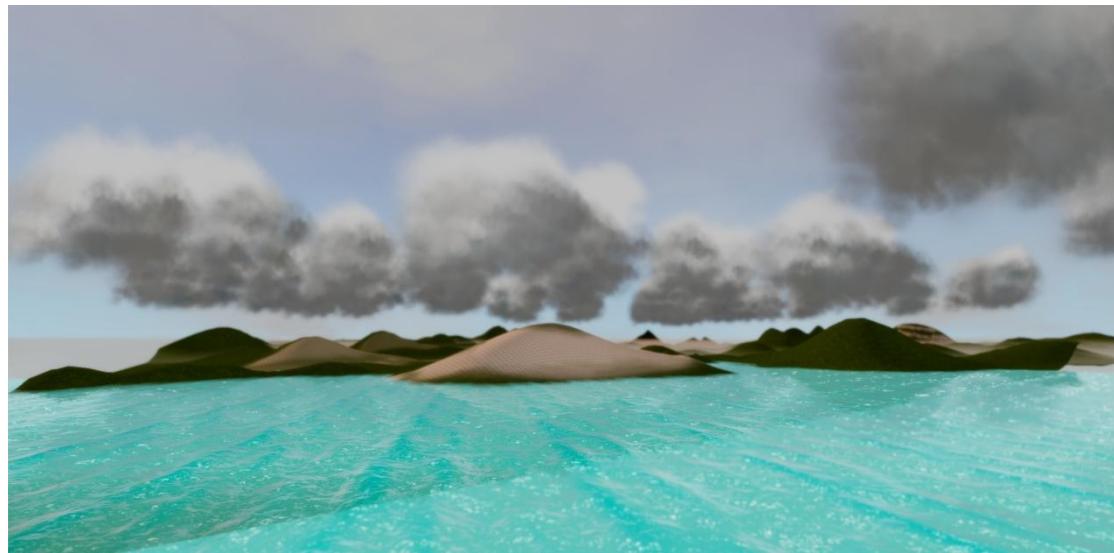
Sky Mater ULTIMATE version 3.0 contains a complete water - ocean system, with underwater effects and transitions, floating objects and wave height calculation. The system uses the GPU for maximum performance. The water can be created in any number of tiles, placed anywhere and also there is an ocean mode, where the water is using 4 big planes with detail increasing closer to the player. A system to create custom planes is also included.



The water setup consists of the scripts shown in the above image. The inputs to Water Base is the water material, in Specular script the sun must be inserted (automatically set when Water is created in the Inspector) and shifts to Moon light at night automatically. The Planar Reflection adjusts the reflection layers and performance. And the Gerstner Displace script allows waves in water.

The basic controllers are the Water handler, where water coloration, types and underwater shift are controlled and the Water Height controller, where wave height is calculated and floaters and boat like behavior are supported.

Water Handler



This module (WaterHandlerSM.cs) controls the water material and shifts to underwater. The shore line system uses a depth camera that renders top down the terrain (**using the TerrainSM tag**) and provides a depth texture to the shader, in order to modulate the wave height near the shore lines.

Options:

Follow Camera: Makes the depth rendering camera to follow the camera in x-z axis. This is especially useful on endless ocean case where the player may travel across the ocean and various terrains.

Disable underwater: Disable the shift to underwater mode, when the camera goes below the water level.

Height Specular correction: Debug variable, this is auto adjusted depending on the vertical distance of the camera from the water, to create the best look in the water as height changes.

Refraction offset: Adjust reflection and refraction power.

Bump focus offset: Adjust specular highlights focus.

Fresnel Offset - Bias: Adjust fresnel factor parameters and balance diffuse reflection and ocean depth clearance.

Reflection Color: Adjust the reflection coloration. The transparency controls the reflection intensity.

Overrides reflect Color: Override the reflection color in the water presets, for more control over the effect.

Terrain scale: Used with the shore line wave modulation system, this is the scale of the terrain that determines the depth rendering camera

Shore waves fade: Fade amount of waves near the shores.

Terrain depth camera: This is the camera that renders the terrain depth and returns it in a render texture.

Depth Render Controller: This is the controller that defines the depth render shader parameters.

Foam cutoff: Maximum foam height

Foam offset: Foam intensity.

Sea Audio: Audio source for sea audio. Insert the source here to remove the open sea sounds in case of a storm (Volume Weather storm supported).

Disable sea audio: Disable the audio for sea, if the audio source has been defined.

Max audio volume: Maximum volume for sea sounds

Sound fade speed: Speed with which sound will fade in and out

Shore blend offset: Blend of water with the shore, controls the transparency of water near the shore line.

Minimum shift speed: Minimum speed at which the shader based changes will take place. The changes depends on day cycle speed, with this parameter added to make sure changes will happen at a minimal speed even when the sun speed is set to zero.

Wave Amplitude-Frequency-Speed & Directions: Define an offset for the main wave parameters, over the ones pre-defined in each preset. This is a way to control the water after a preset is selected.

Depth Color offset: Control the ocean depths coloration.

Extra waves factor: The system has four extra waves that can be added to the main waves, for variety and their intensity is set in this value.

Extra waves Amplitude-Frequency-Steepness & Direction: Parameters that control the extra waves.

Caustics Projector: The projector system for caustics and caustic animator.

Caustics material: The material used to render the caustics.

Caustic intensity: The strength of caustic effect

Water Base: The water base script reference

Sun shafts Intensity: Adjust the intensity of sun shafts by defining the proper shader parameters to enhance their effect.

Bump tiling X-Y offset: Adjusts the bump tiling and increases the apparent water detail.

Depth fog switch: The height from water surface (water script gameobject height) where the underwater shift will happen.

Below water: Flags when the system is in underwater mode.

Water type: Water presets selector. Use to defined the required water style.

Under Water Type: Underwater presets, use to define the proper shader values for each case.

Water scale factor: Scale the water system in all axis, this parameter is set by the presets.

Water scale offset: Scale offset for the water system in all axis, this parameter is user defined and is added to the above preset one, for extra control over the preset predefined scaling.

Underwater blur (and L-R): The blur image effect for underwater mode. L-R correspond to the left and right eye cameras in VR mode.

Fog color: The color of Unity fog when underwater.

Sky Manager: The Sky Master Manager reference. Required for time of day changes.

Ocean material: The material for the water.

Water and reflection coloration for various time of day, per preset: These parameters define the colors to be used for the various water presets, in various day sections.

Specular source: The specular handler script reference.

Water start: The starting water position

Water size: The size of water in tiles, when tiles are created.

Terrain Manager: The terrain-fog controller reference.

Water Height Controller



This module calculates the water height and shift and adjusts floaters and motions of player accordingly. A boat sample is included for reference.

Options:

Follow Camera: Makes water planes to follow the camera in x-z axis. This is especially useful on endless ocean case and can be used with the 4 planes option to keep the highest detail always near the hero.

Follow boat: Follow the "SampleCube" transform, use when the camera is outside the boat and water detail must be near the boat for better waving detail. Remove the "follow camera" option when this is used.

Lerp and constant follow: Lerp water towards the boat or camera position or use a constant speed towards them. Lerp follow speed is used in both cases.

Lerp follow speed: The speed of lerp or constant follow for the above options.

Throw objects: Listing of objects that are checked against wave height, before they hit the waves. When they hit, they are removed from this list and added to the 'Water objects' list, to be handled as floaters.

Throw objects water and start position: The starting position when hit the water and current adjusted water position of floaters.

Throw item: Define gameobject to throw - instantiate with the thrower system.

Throw power: Power of throw

Shift horizontal position: The player can be shifted based on the wave X-Z motion as well, use this option to enable this mode

Lerp motion: Lerp the motion of boat created by the water forces. Use for smoother boat motion.

Lerp rotation speed: Lerp the rotational motion, created by wave forces.

Boat speed and boat rotation speed: The speed of boat sample position and rotation controls.

Control boat: Use of a sample controller for the boat system. Use arrow keys to move the boat and rotate it around its axis.

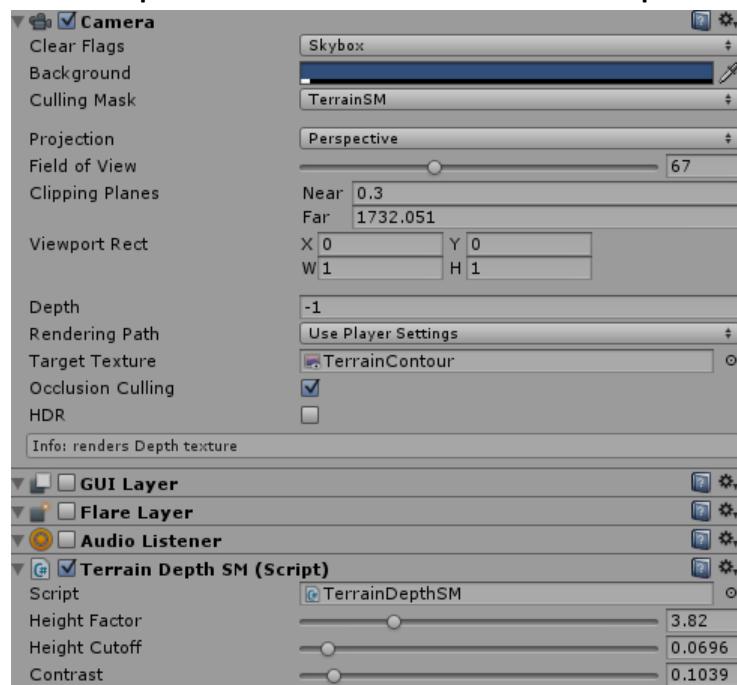
Sample cube: The sample player (boat) to be used for the controller and wave height system. The player of the game can be inserted here or the boat the player will be in.

Water material: The material of the water.

Water handler: The water handler reference.

Start position: The starting position of the boat. This is shifted as the boat moves around when the controller option is used.

Terrain Depth render camera and the controller script for the depth render shader.

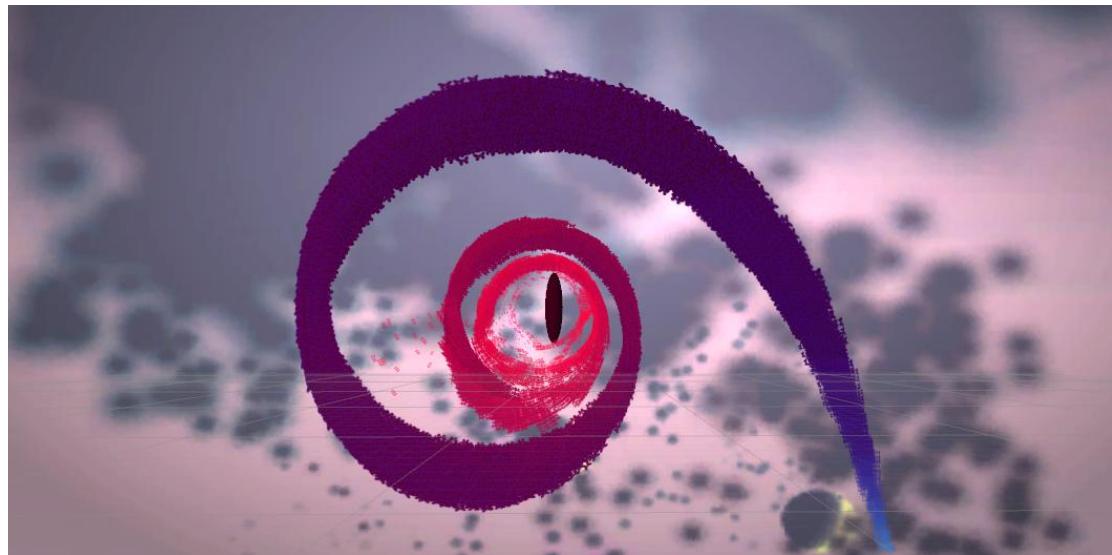


Sky Master ULTIMATE – Advanced particle manipulation and effects

Sky Mater ULTIMATE contains a lot of advanced techniques and systems to deliver spectacular effects like sticking ice, dynamic cloud and tornado manipulation and much more.

Dynamic Attractors-Deflectors and Turbulence-Vortexes.

In order to use the dynamic attractor/deflector class, the user must add the “**AttractParticlesSKYMASTER**” script to the gameobject that needs to attract or repel particles or create turbulence-vortexes on nearby particles systems. Gravity effects are also available.



Global attract/deflect manipulators

Options:

By default the script will attract near particles. Enable Turbulence to create dynamic vortexes (Vortex option) and sinusoidal motion.

Turbulence options:

Turbulence: Add Turbulence effect. “Use Exponent” must be disabled.

Turbulence strength: Amplify the effect reach

Turbulence frequency: Adjust the effect frequency

Axis affected: Affect particles with turbulence by axis, add weights for all three axis

Splash effect: Add a splash like effect

Vortex motion: Add dynamic vortexes to recreate turbulent behavior

Vortex count: Control the number of vortexes created dynamically

Vortex life: Control the life of dynamically created vortexes

Vortex angular velocity: The spin each vortex will rotate close particles with. **This setting also applies to Gravity effect.**

Vortex scale: The magnitude of the effect. **This setting also applies to Gravity effect.**

Limit influence: Will limit the effect to near particles only.

Vortex center size: Add a visual representation of the vortex center by adjusting its particle size

Vortex center color: Color the vortex centers

Show vortex: Show the vortex centers

Coloring options:

Color force: Add color to the particles affected by the script forces

Force color: The color for the above option

Forces options (Gravity – Repel – Attract):

Use exponent: Amplify the global forces effects to cover various world scales and gravity.

Gravity only works in “Use exponent” mode.

Gravity pull: Add gravity effect to particles.

Swirl gravity: Add a swirl effect to gravity mode

Bounce gravity: Add a bounce effect when particles get very close to the attractor, good for emulating atom like behaviors.

Bounce factor: Amplify the bounce effect.

Affect threshold : The range the effect affects particles

Gravity planar: Planar gravity effect, fix effect in certain axis

Gravity plane: The axis of rotation for planar gravity and radius factor for each axis.

Gravity factor: The gravitational pull amplitude

Dist Factor: Cutoff distance for particle systems. Systems further than this distance will not be affected even if their individual particles reach the attractor/deflector object.

Enable paint: Paint near the mouse particles in collision surfaces, using the mouse pointer

Affect Distance: Distance from attractor individual particles get affected, keep this number low to increase performance.

Dampen: Dampen the attract/repel and gravity effects. Use higher values when “Use exponent” mode is on.

Smooth attraction: When checked particle motion is smoothed, disable for faster or instant particle attraction

Lerp Velocity: Smoother motion for all effects, but slower.

Repel: Repels near particles

Limit to Y axis: This is the same as adding the “Grass” tag to a particle, but for all particles.

Hit dist: Fine tune painting mode hit distance when mouse is clicked. Use with “Enable paint” option.

Noise options:

Vary Turbulence: Apply Perlin or Simplex noise to particles.

Perlin enable: Use Perlin noise (Simplex noise is the default).

Splash noise: Create local concentrations of particles.

Noise strength: Affect noise scale

Noise turbulence strength: Affect noise strength

Axis deviation: Apply noise per axis factor.

Splash noise threshold: Control splash effect.

Spiral effect options:

Make moving star: Create rotating trailing star like effects. Affected by Trail options.

Star trail dist: Cutoff distance between the manipulator and scene particle systems

Trail options:

Star trails: Number of circles in the effect

Trail distance: Used for debug purposes

Speed of trail: Rotation speed

Distance of trail: Gradual drop of circle radius

Trail length out : Circle radius

Size of Trail out : Particle size

Distance between trail: Gradual drop of circle radius

Vertical trail separation: Distance between circles

Smooth trail: Smoother trail motion

Optimization and preview options:

Affect by tag: Affect only tagged objects

Tags: Define tags to be affected by the effects.

Exclude tags : Use with Affect by tag off, limit influence to particles with the specified tags.

Affect specific: Affect only the specified particle systems.

Time to update: Update every nth frame, use to increase performance

Multithreaded: Uses multithreading for speed increase

Enable Preview: Enables editor preview of the effects, must click and then select the particle to see the effect in editor

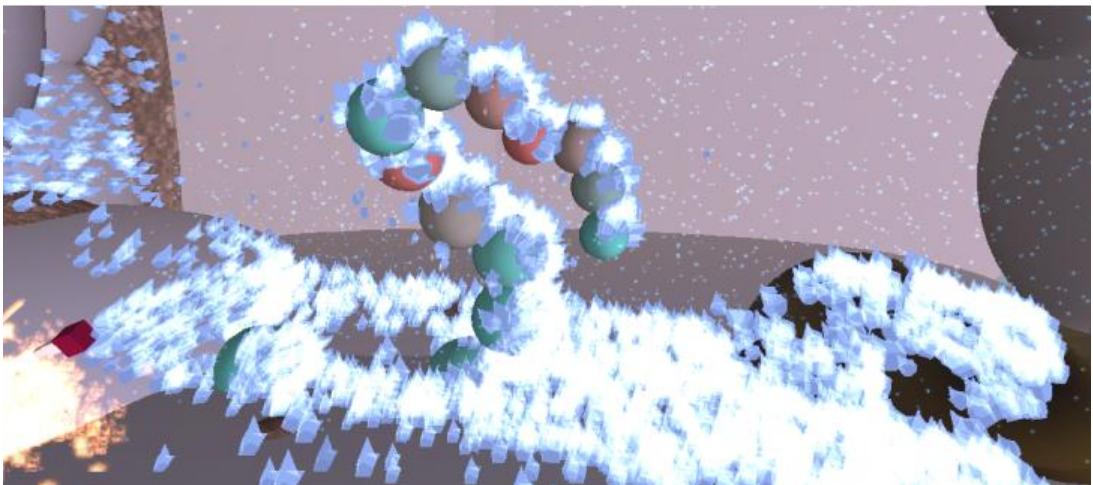
End life of affected: End particle life right away, affects only particles in influence radius of the attractor. Use to enable sub emitters instantly based on attractor location and influence area.

End life: Define particle lifetime to assign when the above option is used. Use a value above zero to allow a smoother transition.

TIP: Tag objects as "VortexSafe" to stop vortexes effect.

NOTE: For grass there is an extra requirement to tag the grass particles as "Grass", so particles are repelled downwards to the y-axis, rather than in the exact opposite direction.

Fire & Ice: Dynamic effects propagation, spraying, collisions, local overrides, emission control and painting.



Create a particle system to be used a pool for the painted upon collision and propagated particles. Attach the “**ParticlePropagationSKYMASTER**” to the particle system.

The collision based positions will be populated by the particles that have the helper collision script and apply to all objects with collider setup.

Create an item that needs to be painted with particles and add a collider. Tag the item with “PPaint” and select the particle, then paint on the object with the right mouse button.

Options:

Systems to override: Inherited by the collision script and used locally by the pool particle to allow local melt/go out effects by close by fire/ice systems. Apply **Local Overrides** to the systems that are hit by particle collisions of the linked to the pool particle emitters with the collision script. Also enables local overrides at the ice/fire pool system, if the other systems are fire/ice respectively.

Cut off distance: Distance at which painted positions of the system to override will be affected by the positions of the pool particle. Use to make fire melt ice locally, by near painted/propagated fire (without using collisions) or fire go out by spread ice. The pool system must have “Enable melt” and “is_fire” or “is_ice” checked and “Enable overrides” option checked. The system to over

Reset overrides: Reset all overrides of the pool particle. Use this option to make butterflies return to their position with gravity, after they have been locally affected and take to the air. Set gravity to an amount that allows free flight first, then reset overrides and gradually increase return speed to get a smooth transition back to the original painted/sprayed positions.

GameObject mode: Allows the use of gameobjects, together with the particles of the pool system. Particle renderer may be switched off if only gameobjects are required. This options requires two more parameters to be defined, an empty gameobject to be used as the pool for the instantiated gameobjects and the item to be instantiated. Any item can be used and

scripts can control its complexity and variance at the time of instantiation. This option allows any object, animated, complex and procedural to be used as particle.

Scale by texture: Use in play mode, painted positions will scale according to image grey scale (**experimental feature**).

Color by texture: Use in play mode, painted gameobjects will be painted by the texture colors. This is expensive to use since each color requires a new material and batching is not possible in this mode.

Grow trees: Make gameobjects grow from smaller scale (**experimental feature**).

Grow time: Time scale for the transition.

Preview mode: Enable painted gameobject preview in editor.

Particle Count: Max number of gameobject particles allowed.

Gameobj: The item to be instantiated, when gameobject emission is active.

Gravity mode: Enable local gravity towards the initially painted – projected – propagated - sprayed position for each particle (and gameobject).

Gravity factor: The amount of return speed to be used in Gravity mode.

Y offset: Give an initial offset in Y axis.

X-Z offset factor: Multiply offset for X-Z axis. Use to give small difference to each instance.

Let loose: Allow particles to move away from the painted positions. Gravity mode will balance them in between the free and original positions.

Parent Object: The empty pool gameobject to be used for gameobject mode.

Angled: For gameobject mode, use a custom angle or wind.

Assign rotation: Use custom rotation angle.

Local rot: Rotation per axis

Wind speed: Assign wind and adjust speed

Follow particles: Make gameobject follow particles.

Remove colliders: Remove and add colliders from instantiated gameobjects.

Look at direction: Make gameobject face the direction of their motion, use for making creatures look at their direction of movement.

Enable Combine: Use with the new dynamic batching system, allows the dynamic use of batching when objects move from their positions. It offers extra performance to the static batching system introduced in v1.6.

Release Gravity: The gravity to be used in local overrides mode. If a particle or gameobject is overridden due to a close by collision by a disturber system, will change its gravity to this value. Use to make hit butterflies take to the air locally.

Use stencil: Use an image as painting brush. Otherwise paint with mouse one point per time (drag is also possible).

Stencil: Image to be used for painting brush.

Tex scale: Scale of the projected brush image (brush size)

Coloration amount: Amount of coloration when “Color by texture” is selected.

Real time painting: Allow painting with the mouse on colliders during play mode. Note that multiple pools will apply if this is active in all of them at once, so enable only one pool with this option at any time to get paint from the specific system.

Color effects: Color particles by brush image colors.

Lerp color: Lerp between color of image and of particle system.

Keep color: Keep initial brush color for the whole emission duration.

Propagation: Allow near objects tagged as “Flammable” to receive painted positions from the pool if near other painted positions. Use to make near object catch fire or freeze.

Brush size: Size of point brush erase area. Use to erase bigger area when not in brush mode.

Erase mode: Erase painted positions, works in editor and play mode. Use with brush or point painting.

P11: Pool particle, auto assigned when assign the script to the pool. For debug purposes.

Stay time: Time to let painted items stay on scene. If “keep alive” is not active.

Projectors: Gizmos of projectors to use for projecting painted positions.

Min-Max propagation distance: The min and max distances to a painted position at which a near object will get a propagated position. Use to let fire be propagated at a certain distance. Also the min distance allows near points to not keep propagating the same fire forever.

Go random: For projection mode, use randomized array for the projected rays.

Extend: For projection mode, make the projected area wider.

Follow normals: Make mesh particles follow surface normal.

Density dist factor: Use for propagation, min distance to near painted positions to start the propagation.

Propagation chance factor: Decide propagation rates, higher factor means less chance for propagation.

Use projection: Use once and disable, get painted position though the projection gizmos defined in the Gizmos parameter.

Use particle collisions: Inherited by the collisions script. Allows painted positions to be registered by collisions on any particle system that is linked to the pool and has the collisions helper script assigned.

Keep alive: Keep particles alive

Grow ice mesh: Use together with Ice Grow script to enable mesh emission on collision.

Variant size: Vary particle size. Must be checked for all size dependent effects.

Random size upper bound: Upper bound for variant size.

Random size lower bound: Lower bound for variant size.

Debug rotation: Assign a starting rotation.

Is Ice: Use to allow fire systems to melt the ice pool particles. “Enable melt” must be on. Use Variant size to get a smoother looking melting, with size getting smaller gradually. If “keep alive” is on will not work, unless it is an override with flag = 1 (ice melt flag). Overridden particles will use the “fast melt speed” parameter. Normal melt uses the “melt speed” parameter. Also use to signal other particles that the pool is ice (or fire), in order to make fire go out (or ice melt) if “Enable melt” is enabled in the pools of the “systems to override” parameter.

Fire: Same use as ice above, for the opposite element.

Butterfly: Use to signal the pool has particles that will take to the air locally, this is checked in the collisions script, if the collision is close to a painted position with a butterfly and the disturb particle is linked to the disturber pool (or is locally assigned as disturb particle without a pool), if the butterfly pool is in the “systems to override” parameter, butterflies will take to air locally near the collision. Override flag for this behavior is 2.

Enable overrides: Enable local overrides, these are assigned per particle and will give different properties than the rest of the pool particles. Like a disturbed butterfly can take to the air, while the rest stay to the ground with a bigger gravity factor, or ice melt faster when fire collisions happen near than the rest of the pool particles.

Enable melt: Use to allow particles melt away as time passes, with “melt speed”.

Enable freeze-burn: Use to allow gameobjects freeze and burn by ice and fire, respectively.

Max freeze-burn amount: The amount of registered burn or freeze before a gameobject starts changing color.

Thaw speed: The speed of ice effect go away after freeze.

Freeze speed: The opposite of thaw speed, this governs how fast ice will freeze a gameobject.

Enable flyaway: This is used during collisions, to determine if the disturb particle will make a butterfly pool particle take to the air. This can also be set locally to a collision script, if there is no pool assigned.

Melt speed – Fast melt speed: Speed with which ice melts normally, and speed when override happens.

Enable local wind: This is used during collisions, to determine if the disturb particle will make grass behave differently than the rest of the pool.

Is grass: Enable to signal the pool is grass, so can be overridden if a collision enabled particle with “Enable local wind” hits near.

Override grass angle and speed: Use to locally override grass properties.

Delay: Time to do recalculations.

Optimize: Use above time to optimize speed. Less propagations will happen depending on time set above.

Use lerp: Use lerp instead of slerp for motion interpolation.

Delay calcs: Delay grass motion calculation by an amount, for speed optimization.

Optimize calcs: Use the above timer to optimize performance.

Relaxed: Allow particles to emit from painted positions.

Draw in sequence: Disable to get particle emit evenly in time and distribution from all painted positions.

Velocity towards normal: Allow an initial velocity towards the painted surface normal.

Normal velocity: Define velocity strength per axis.

Keep in position factor: Determines how long the particle will remain in the painted position before emission in relaxed mode.

Keep alive factor: Determines how long the particle will stay alive before lifetime reset.

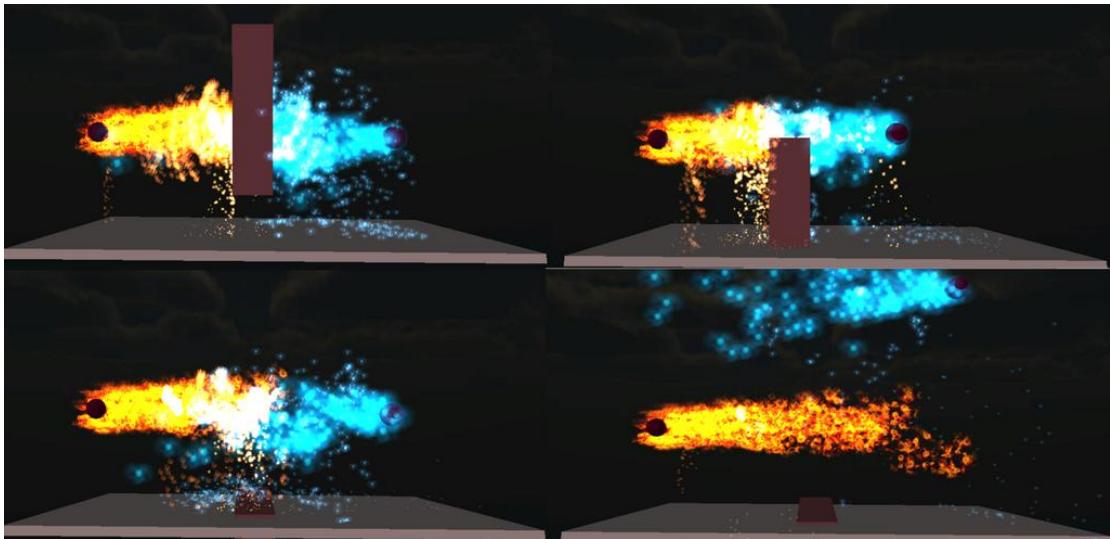
NOTE: Objects will be painted as long as the pool sizes and max particle size are not overcome. Then positions must be erased (ice melt etc) to get new positions.

TIP: Increase the particle count to allow more positions to be painted.

TIP: To draw or delete positions, must have the object collider enabled.

TIP: Use rigid bodies on colliders for better and more accurate results.

Collision propagator



Attach the script “**ParticleCollisionsSKYMASTER**” to a particle spray (or any particle) and link it to the pool system that holds the particles to appear upon collision.

This script can also be used to provide advanced particle to particle collisions. In this case a pool particle is not required (but can be used to provide extra effects upon collisions between particles or with the ground).

Finally collisions may locally override properties of another pool system.

Options:

Particle Pool: Link particle to a pool. Use this option to let particle collisions spread pool particles on collision. “Enable collisions” must be on in the pool particle. This is not required in order to use the collisions to locally override another particle pool, or for particle to particle collisions. If it is assigned, the properties of the pool will be used for the local overrides. Otherwise options defined locally will be used.

Flame force: Assign a force to apply to rigid bodies hit by the particles. Collisions must be enabled in the particle system.

Systems to override: Use this if no pool is linked, the collisions will override the assigned particle pool systems, given the options locally assigned in the script.

Cut off distance: Distance above which collisions will not affect pool systems defined in “systems to override” locally or in the linked pool system.

Inner particle collisions: Allow particle to particle collisions. This will emit collider objects and enable colliders on them at specific intervals.

Collider object: Object with collider to use for particle to particle collisions. Object must have a collider assigned and no mesh shown (unless needed otherwise).

Gameobject Instances: Instances of the colliders for particle to particle collisions. For debug purposes.

Divide factor: Fraction of particle count for emitted collider objects.

P11: Particle system for collisions, for debug purposes.

End of life: Enable colliders based on factors below, related to the particle life.

Life factor upper-lower: Percent of particle life collider will be enabled on.

Min source distance: Distance of particle from source in order to allow collider enabled.

Is fire: Locally override “systems to override” pool particles if they have “is_ice” and “enable overrides” enabled.

Is ice: Locally override “systems to override” pool particles if they have “is_fire” and “enable overrides” enabled.

Enable local wind: Disturb “systems to override” pool particles locally. Pool must have “is_grass” enabled.

Enable fly away: Disturb “systems to override” pool particles locally. Pool must have “is_butterfly” enabled.

Override color: Color the pool particles locally, using the “New color” variable.

New color: Color to use for the above option.

Batching (static and dynamic) for gameobject particles.

The new batching system is applied to the instantiated particle gameobjects pool root (assign “ControlCombineChildrenSKYMASTER” script to the root object). It allows for static batching as standalone and also dynamic batching can be used when the pool particle has the “Enable combine” option enabled in the Propagator script.

Options:

Generate triangle strip: Option for mesh combination.

Auto disable: Disable automatically after enabled. Use when an external script needs to activate and not have to check if the script got disabled. Used in Dynamic Batching by Propagator script to control the use of the script, so it can be applied only when objects have moved to maximize performance.

Skip every N frame: Performance control.

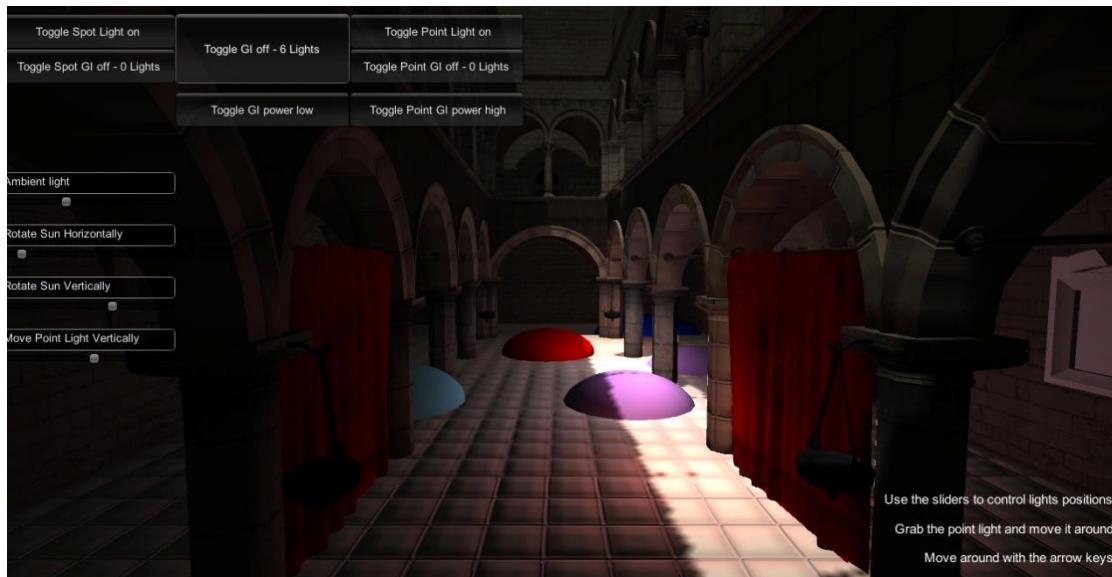
Make Active: Set script as active. The script will combine meshes to a single mesh at every update and recombine.

Self Dynamic Enable: Allow the script to be used to any gameobject pool for dynamic batching (no need for Propagation script to control it). The script checks for position changes to activate the re-batching.

Self Dynamic Check Rotation: Dynamically re-batch items when rotation is sensed.

Self Dynamic Check Scale: Dynamically re-batch items when scale is sensed.

Global Illumination Proxy System



This is a pack devoted to Dynamic Global Illumination approximation through a number of unique techniques. The goal is to emulate a one bounce GI result with as little overhead as possible and with easy setup.

Instructions

In order to use the GI Proxy, the user must add the “**LightCollisionsPDM**” script to the gameobject that holds the light that will cast Indirect Illumination. All three light types are supported (point, spot and directional lights).

The point light should always be at the grid mode. The spot light supports non grid mode (it will be upgraded with grid in later versions).

Global illumination basic setup

The script will start casting point lights depending on the source light and its orientation and placement in space. The options to control the creation and destruction of the bounce lights are described below.

Point light options:

Second Bounce (v1.5): Enable 2ond light bounces. These will get their attributes from “Point Light Radius 2” parameter and will use a proportion of the main light bounce intensity. The direction of raycasting are determined by the “Hor Directions” and “Ver direction” parameters.

Not important 2ond (v1.5): Make 2ond bounces render mode “not important”, for extra performance gain when needed.

Use light sampling: Look at near lights when creating a bounce light, register the target color required based on ray cast hit surface color and other lights color and assign the lerp color with the bounced light as initial value for the light color. Then lerp from the mixed color to the target color. Use when few lights are needed to smooth out color grading.

Sampling distance: Maximum distance to use when looking for near lights for the sampling.

Use grid: Use a grid to ray cast from the source. Use in directional and point lights. The grid is parallel to the ground in directional light source, expanded in X and Z dimensions.

Max positions: Max number of positions to use in the grid.

Extend X: Scale the grid along the X axis. Use for directional light grid.

Extend Y: Scale the grid along the Y (or Z) axis. Use for directional light grid.

Go random: Randomize grid positions. Use for special effects only.

Horizontal Directions: Use to define grid density for point light source.

Vertical Directions: Use to define grid density for point light source.

Point light radius: Radius around the point light to cast bounce lights.

Point Light Radius 2 (v1.5): Define 2nd bounce lights radius.

Update color distance: Distance at which the color of the already registered bounced lights (from the point light source) will be updated, by casting a ray from source to each light to grab a possible surface color change.

Follow mode:

Follow hero: Use to make ray casts follow the hero. Setup the initial position in front of the initial hero position and set the grid in an area around the hero. The ray casts will always target the area in front of the hero. **Note that the light source has to intersect a surface in order to create the rays to ray cast with, even though the actual ray cast may be moved afterwards.**

HERO: The hero gameobject.

Hero offset: Offset of grid from the hero position.

Bounce Light creation control:

Divide initial intensity: Amount by which the targeted “Bounce Intensity” for the created bounce light is divided initially. Use to balance initial light creation intensity depending on the distance between created lights defined in “Minimum Density Distance” parameter.

Bounce intensity: Target intensity for created Bounce Lights. The speed this intensity is reached depends on the “Divide initial intensity” and “Appear Speed” parameters.

Bounce Range: Bounce light range.

Degrade speed: Speed at which each a bounce light will degrade until it disappears. The degrade starts when a light passes over one of the distance checks against last bounced light, last main ray hit and distances to the light source and the main camera.

Appear Speed: The speed at which a bounced light reaches its target Bounce Intensity.

Min distance to last light: Degrade bounce light if distance to last registered light greater than this value.

Min distance to source: Degrade bounce light if its distance to the source light is greater than this value.

Min density distance: The minimum distance to all the already registered bounce lights a ray cast resulting hit position must have in order to register a new bounce light. Use to control light density.

Enable follow: Make already registered lights follow the last ray cast hit. Use when grid option is off or for special effects.

Follow distance: The minimum distance of the bounce light to the ray cast hit to start following it.

Follow speed: The speed used when following the last ray cast hit position.

Bounce color: Use when “get hit color” option is off to custom color the bounce lights. If “mix colors” is on, it will mix with the source light color.

Jitter directional: Add jitter to the light position. Use only for special effects and when small updates are needed in ray casting.

Bound up down: The jitter amount.

HDR drop speed: If the “Appear” parameter is set very high, the intensity of the light may go beyond the Bounce Intensity parameter. Use this value (must be above 0 to be enabled) to let the extra intensity drop to the target one. Use to emulate HDR effects.

Get hit color: Bounce light will be colored by the color parameter of the surface hit by the source light. Note that the material needs to have a “_Color” parameter.

Get texture color: Bounce light will be colored by the color of the texture where the ray cast hits. Texture must have Read/Write option enabled. Note that the material needs to have a “_MainTex” parameter, otherwise will revert to the surface color (if it has “_Color” parameter) and if not to the source light color.

Mix colors: Use to lerp to the ray cast hit color, from the source light (when ...) or the current light color.

Dynamic update colors: For each ray cast hit, check near lights and update their color. Use to handle dynamic color changes or moving objects.

Color change speed: The speed of color transitions.

Softens color change: Multiply the above speed with delta time.

Use light color: Lerp uses source light color as initial value for bounce lights.

Debug on: Show ray casts that are used to register the bounce lights in the scene.

Debug 2nd (v1.5): Show ray casts that are used to register the 2nd bounce lights in the scene.

Add only when seen: If a ray cast to the bounce light target position from the camera returns a hit closer to the camera than the camera-hit point distance, bounce light wont be registered. Use in order to avoid registering lights that are hidden behind objects in front of the camera.

Close to camera: Use close to camera check, degrade bounce lights beyond the distance defined in “**Min distance to camera**” parameter.

Min distance to camera: Degrade bounce lights beyond this distance, if the above parameter is used.

Max hit – light distance: Use to make lights follow the source light. Degrade registered bounce lights beyond that distance to the last ray cast hit.

Give offset: Offset bounce lights from the ray cast hit position.

Placement offset: Offset in Y axis.

Origin at projector: Use the “**Projector OBJ**” as source light position.

Projector OBJ: Object to use as projector.

Light pool: The gameobject to hold the created bounce lights. Must not be parented to any object (unless lights are required to follow the rotation of an object or the projector – light source)

Update every: Seconds between ray cast updates.

Use height cutoff: Avoid light creation above a certain height from the hero. Uses “Floor if no hero” value if no hero is defined.

Cut off height: The height above which bounce lights do not get created.

Floor if no hero: Floor to check height cut off distance from, if no hero is assigned to the script.

Jove Lights (v1.5): Enable Jove lights, this will inject a script to every bounce light, that will disable it and insert a Jove point light in its place. Then this light will be updated by the injected script based on the changes to the Unity point light. The injected script is named “Control_Jove_light” and all its commented lines should be enabled in order to work, plus the Jove namespace should be added in the “using” statements.

Grab sky light (v1.5): Use IBL influence from the sky texture (must be set to “advanced” and read/write on), sky must have a collider.

Rotate grid (v1.5): Option to rotate the grid based on the Projector or light rotation.

Sky influence (v1.5): The amount of sky color to add to the Global Illumination.

Sky (v1.5): Sky object, the check is done by name, so every other object with the same name and a collider will contribute to the sky color.

Offset on normal (v1.5): Offset lights along the normal vector of the hit position.

Cut below height (v1.6): Check to disable GI lights after the sun goes down.

Cut height (v1.6): Height in world coordinates of GI source light, below which the GI is disabled.

TIPS:

There are prefabs to use for a clean setup. Place the required prefab in the scene and change it based on the scale of the scene.

For the sun light (directional), if hero follow mode is needed (this applies to the sun only), drag the hero from the scene to the script parameter.

If the hero is instantiated, he must be added through scripting. There is a commented line of code where the hero should be declared in code, make sure to leave the parameter blank in the editor, so it gets the hero transform from the code.

For the spot light, the system has to be parented to the hero prefab (or the hero in the scene) and move it to the desired location on the hero.

The point light prefab can be used in any way, it can be attached to the hero or dragged it with the Drag Transform script.

Hero mode details:

For the hero follow mode, it is desirable to have the lights hit in front of the hero and play with the "offset" parameter to define the exact placement.

To see where lights hit, enable the debug option(s) in the script inspector and the "gizmo" option in the Unity editor, hit play and then go to scene mode and see where raycasts hit and play with offset until the grid is near or around the hero. Then keep these values, exit play mode and insert them in the offset parameter in the script, so you can start with the lights hit in front of your hero, then the raycasts will follow the transform of the hero as he moves around (make sure the hero follow option is enabled too)

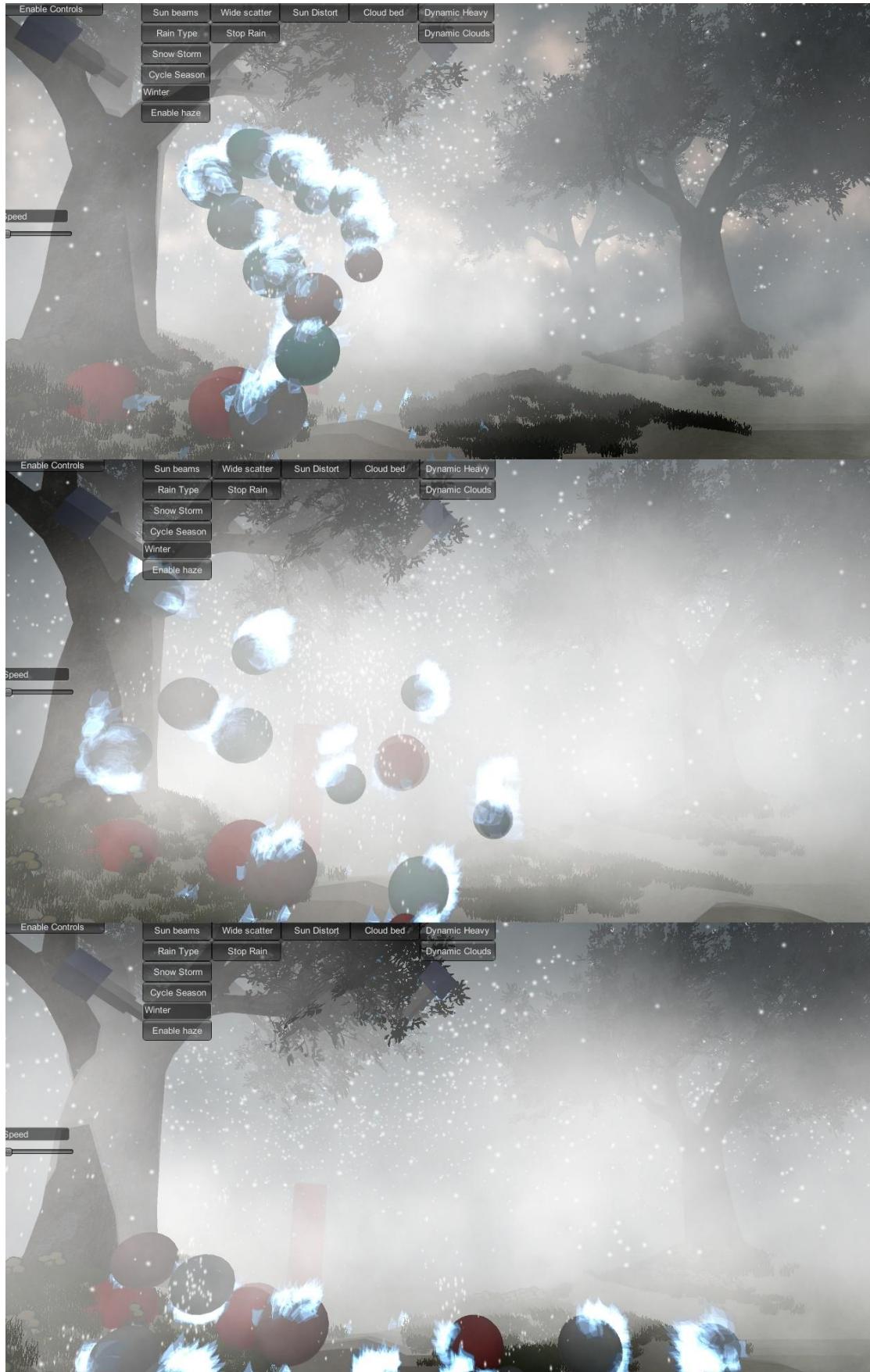
Some more things to consider:

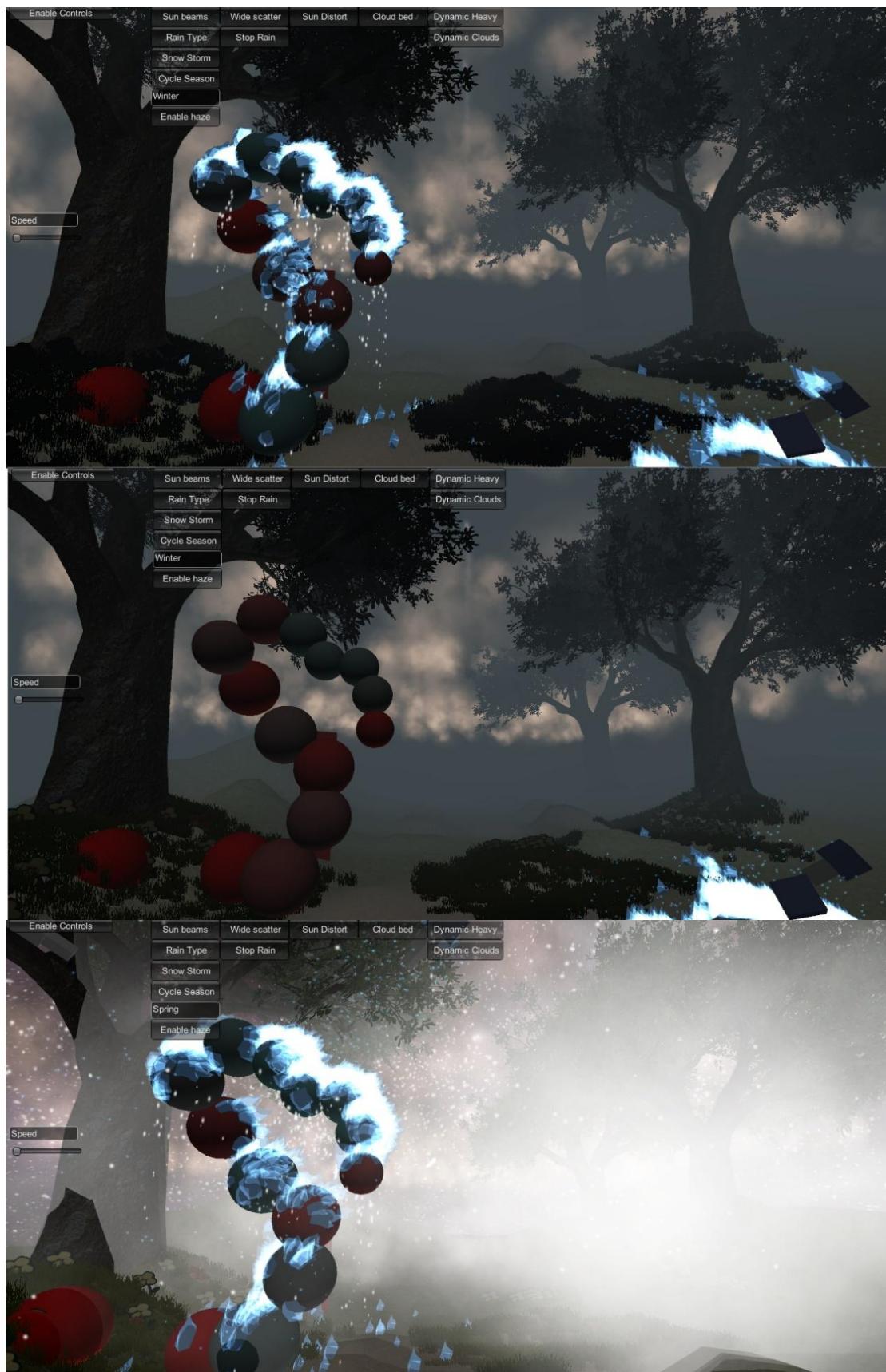
- The raycasts will hit any collider, or pass through objects without colliders, so if you see lights in the middle of a shadow, it may have passed through a missing collider in the object that casts the shadow .

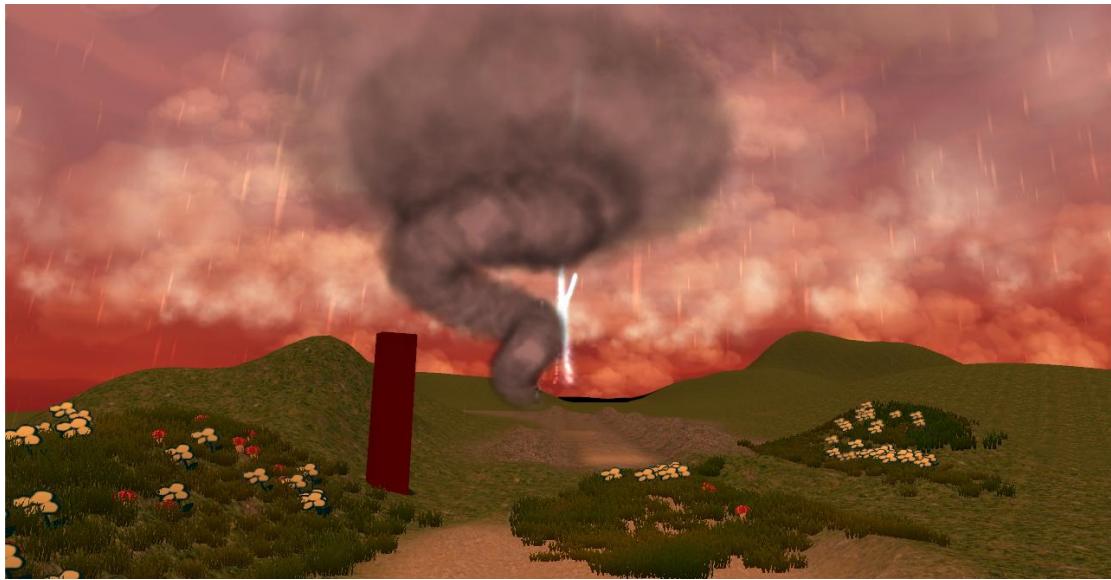
- There is a parameter to cut off lights registered way above the hero in Y axis, for example use this in the atrium scene to cut back the lights that may register in the roof. This threshold is in relation to the hero, so will cut light above a certain height from the hero, thus the hero can move in Y axis and the system will still work.

- The sun should also reposition itself to follow the light rotation, this will make sure the raycasts are directed correctly in relation to the gameobjects in the scene. Take care of the distance to source parameter in this case, since lights won't register if further away than this threshold from the source light.

- The hero follow mode main function is to keep the lights hitting in the initial grid in front of the hero, even if the light rotates, so a rotation will redirect the raycasts always in front of the hero.

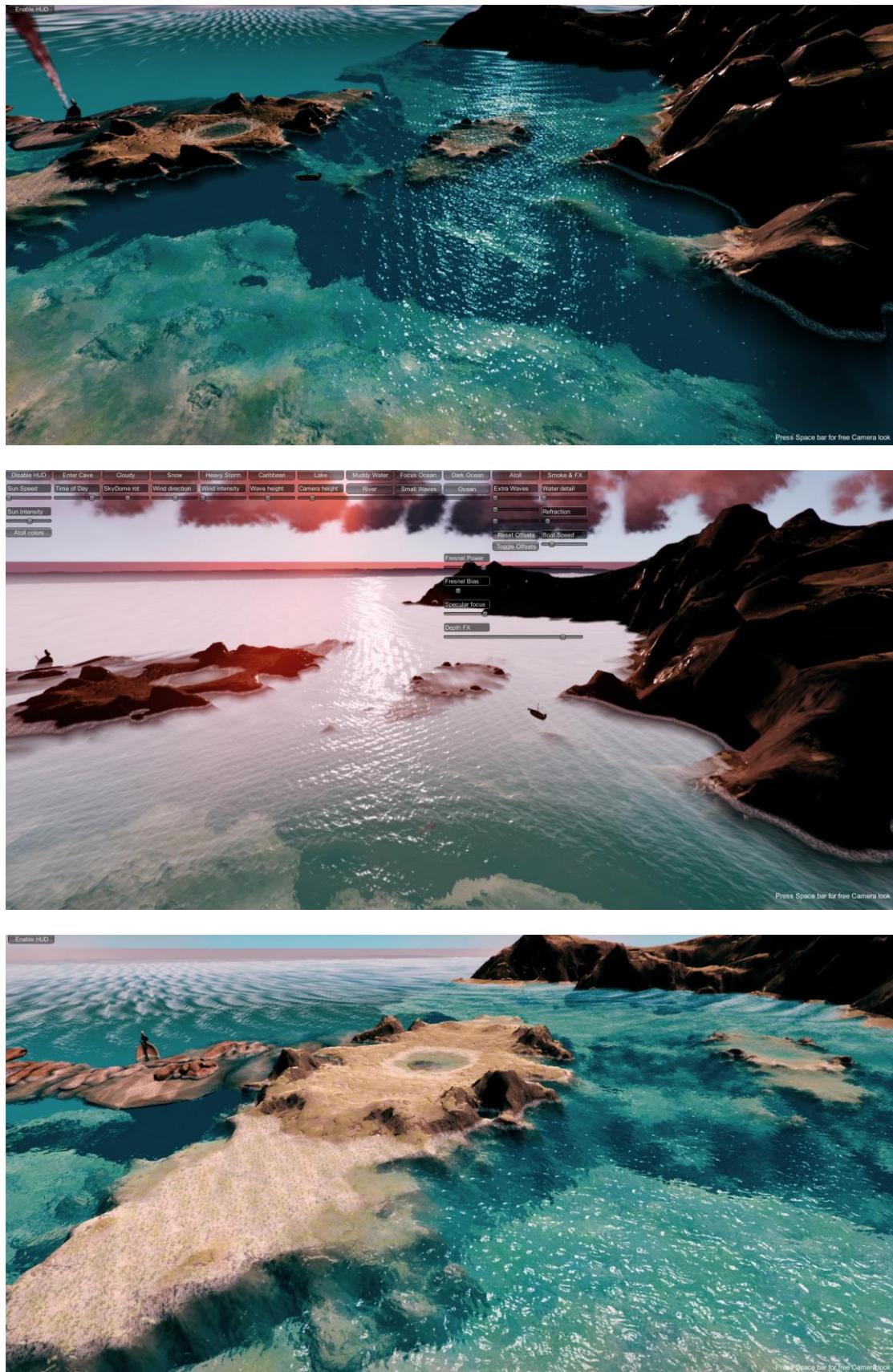


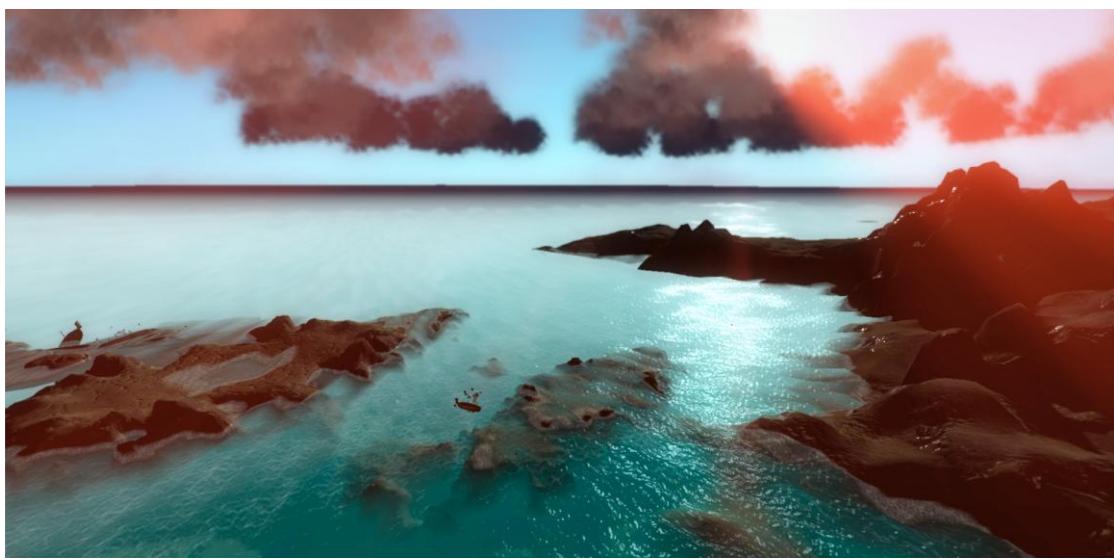




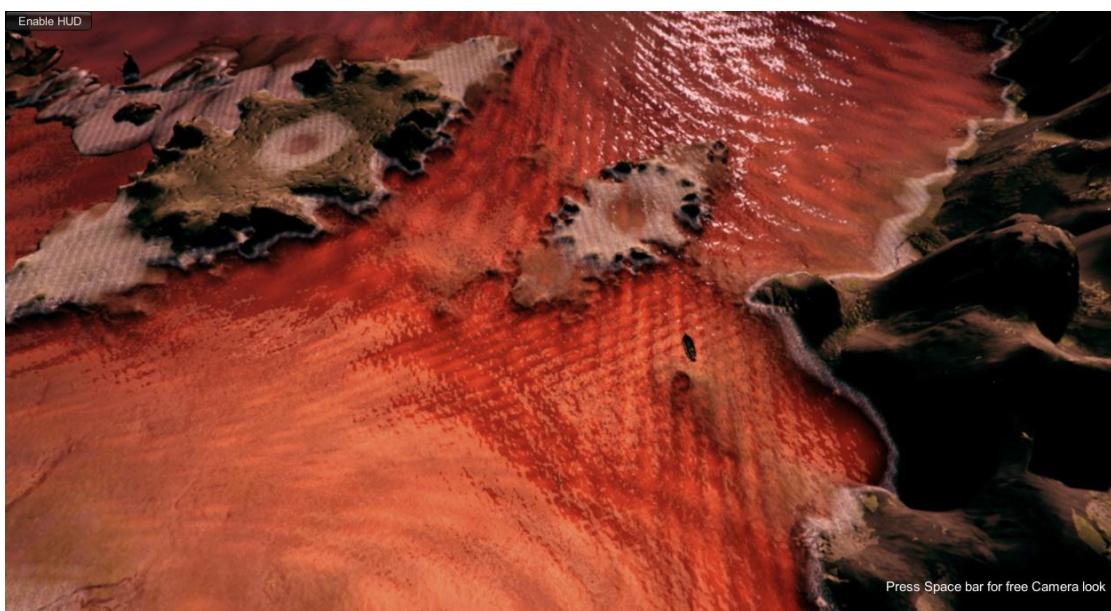
Sky Master ULTIMATE v3.0 Showcase

Atoll demo - a complete demo scene with detailed island environment. This will be augmented using InfiniGRASS grass, foliage and rocks in v3.x cycle and will be available for users of both packs as a bonus download.



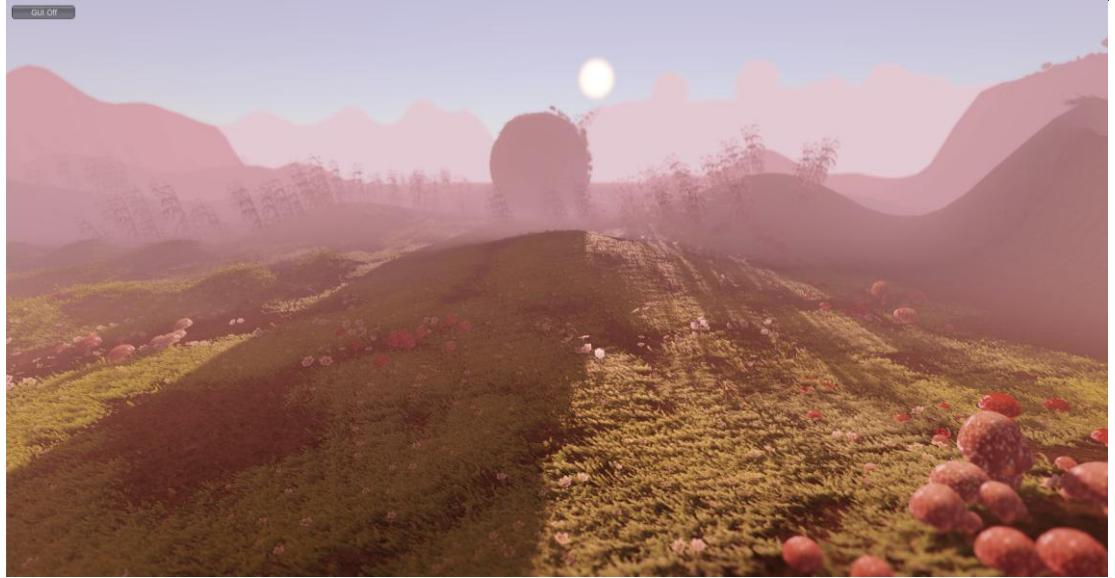
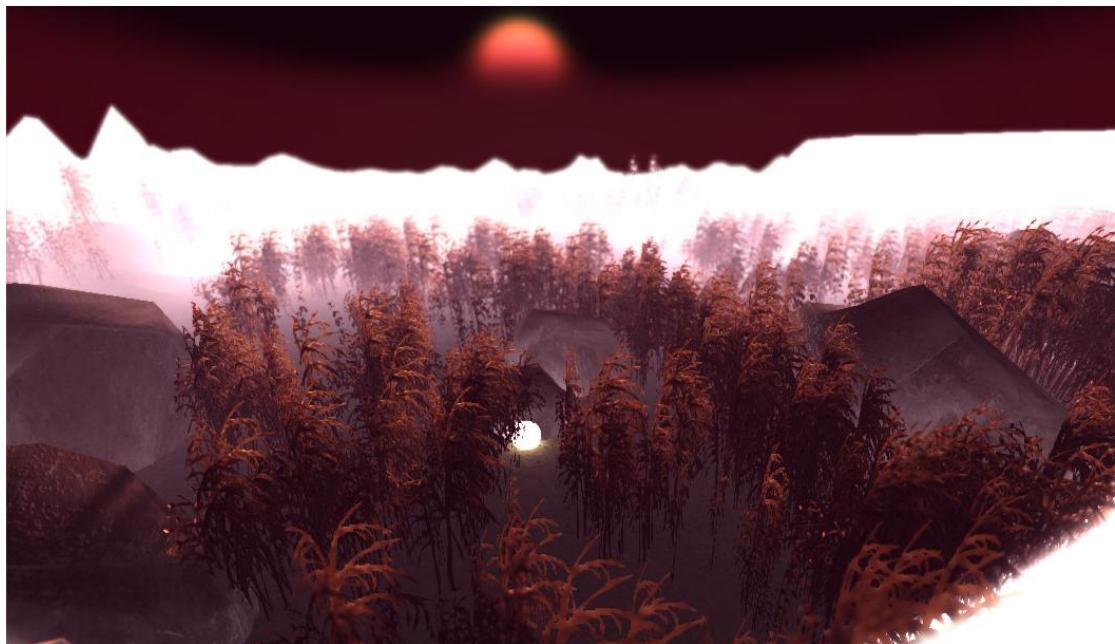


Special FX with water



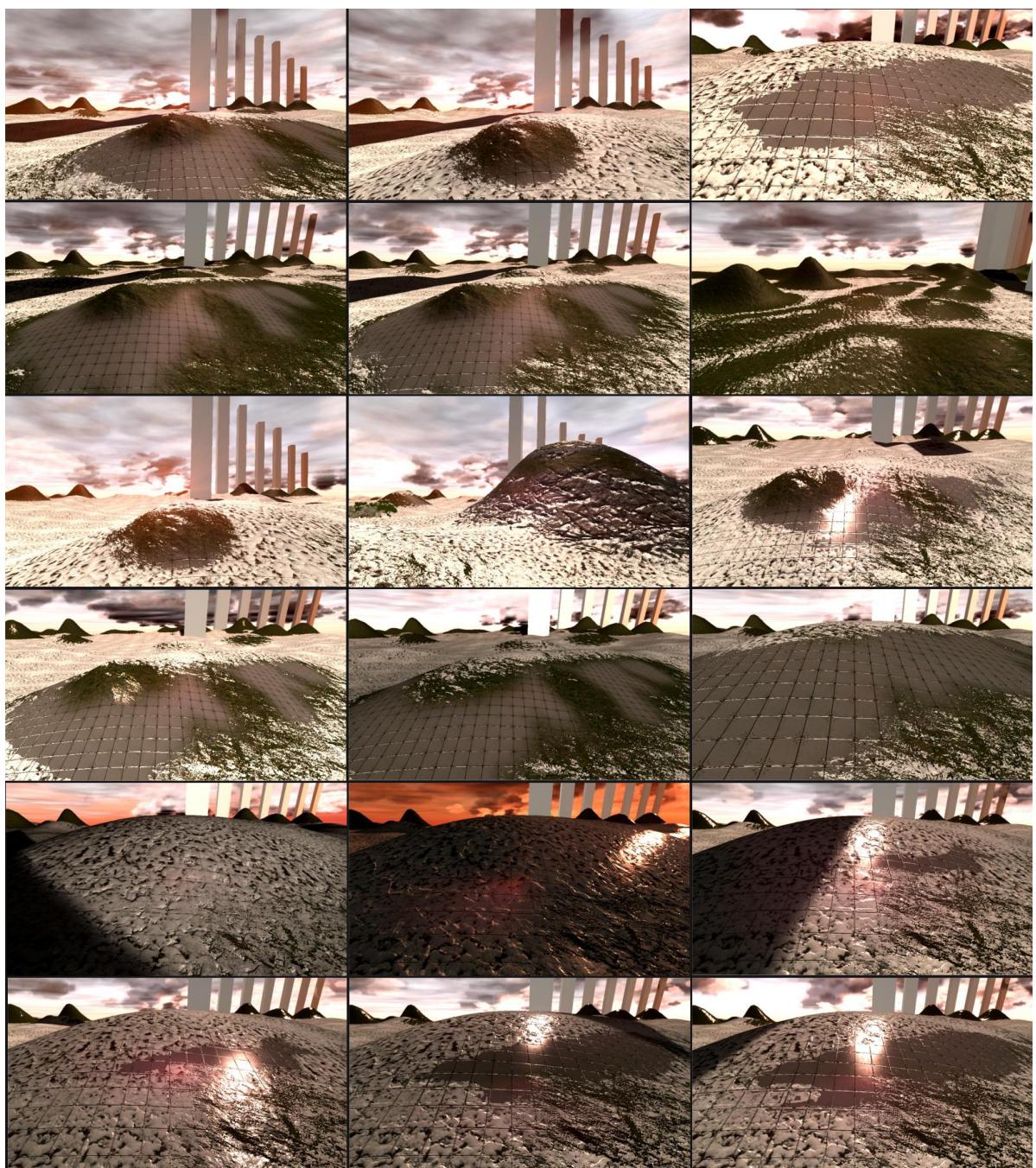
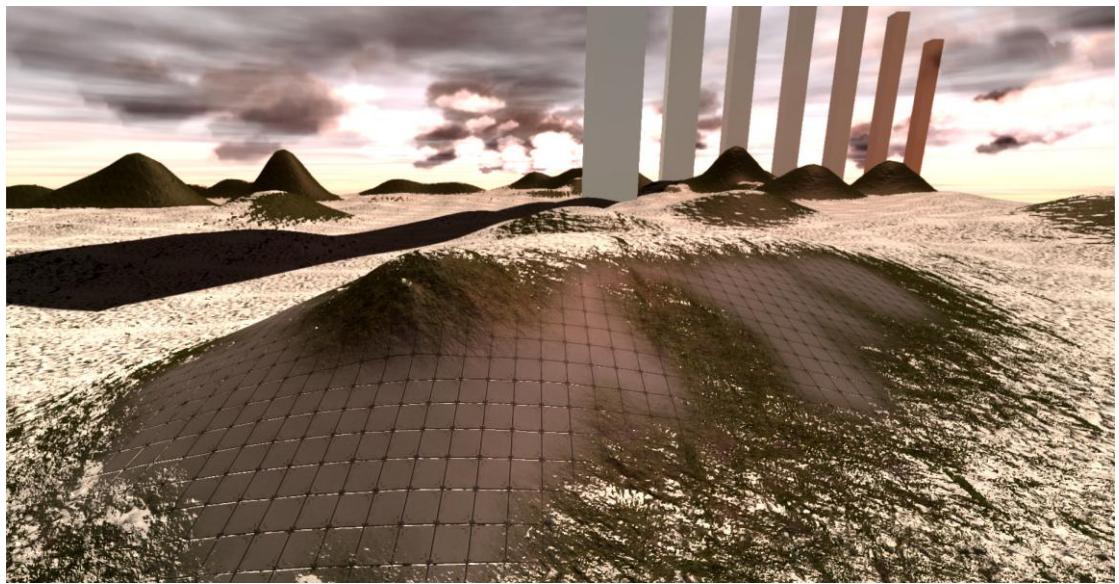
Use with InfiniGRASS asset and volumetric fog.



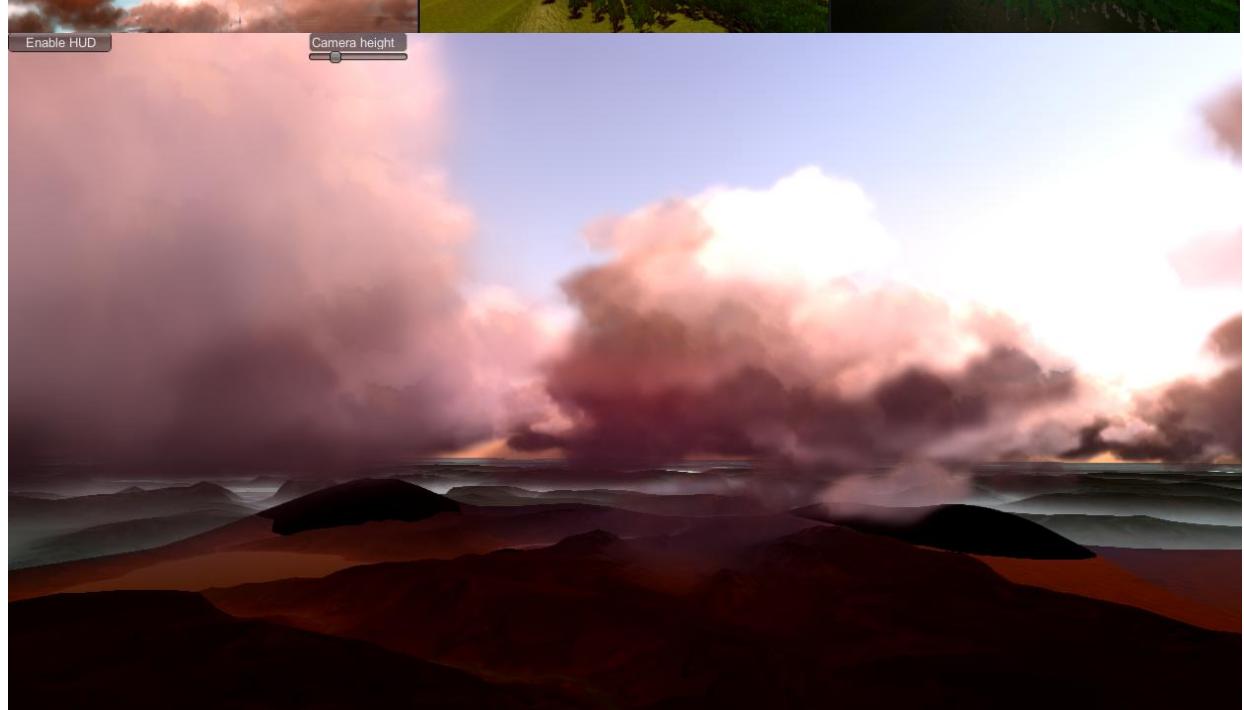


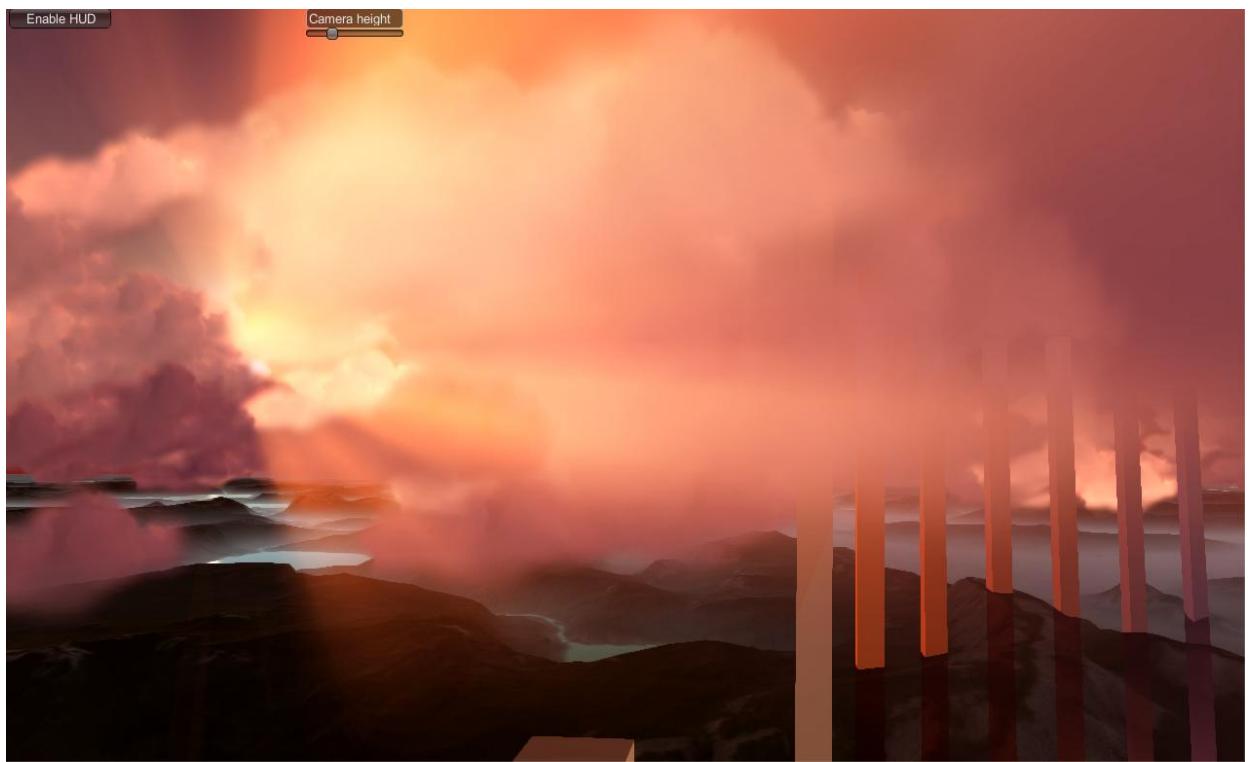
New Volume Weather system



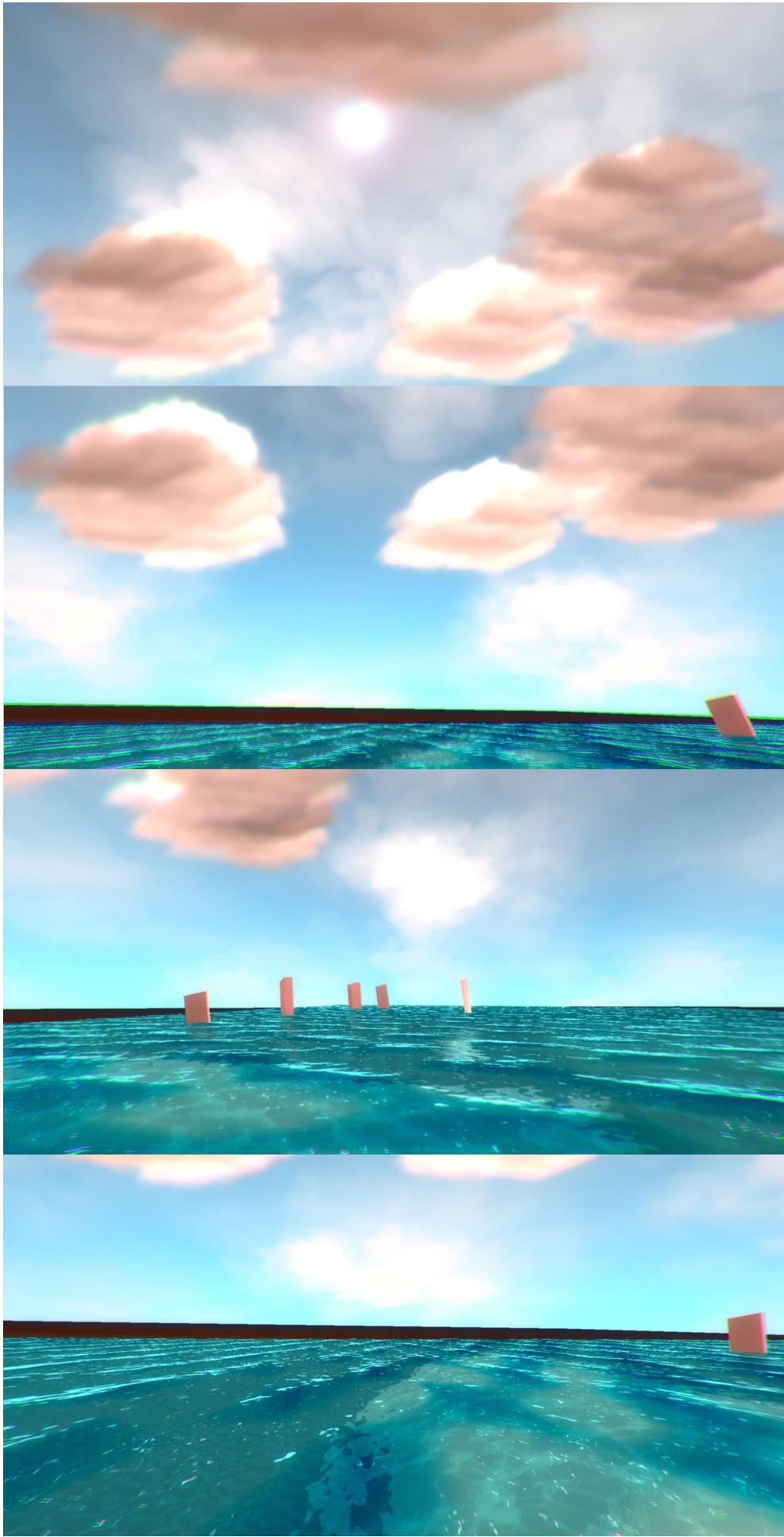


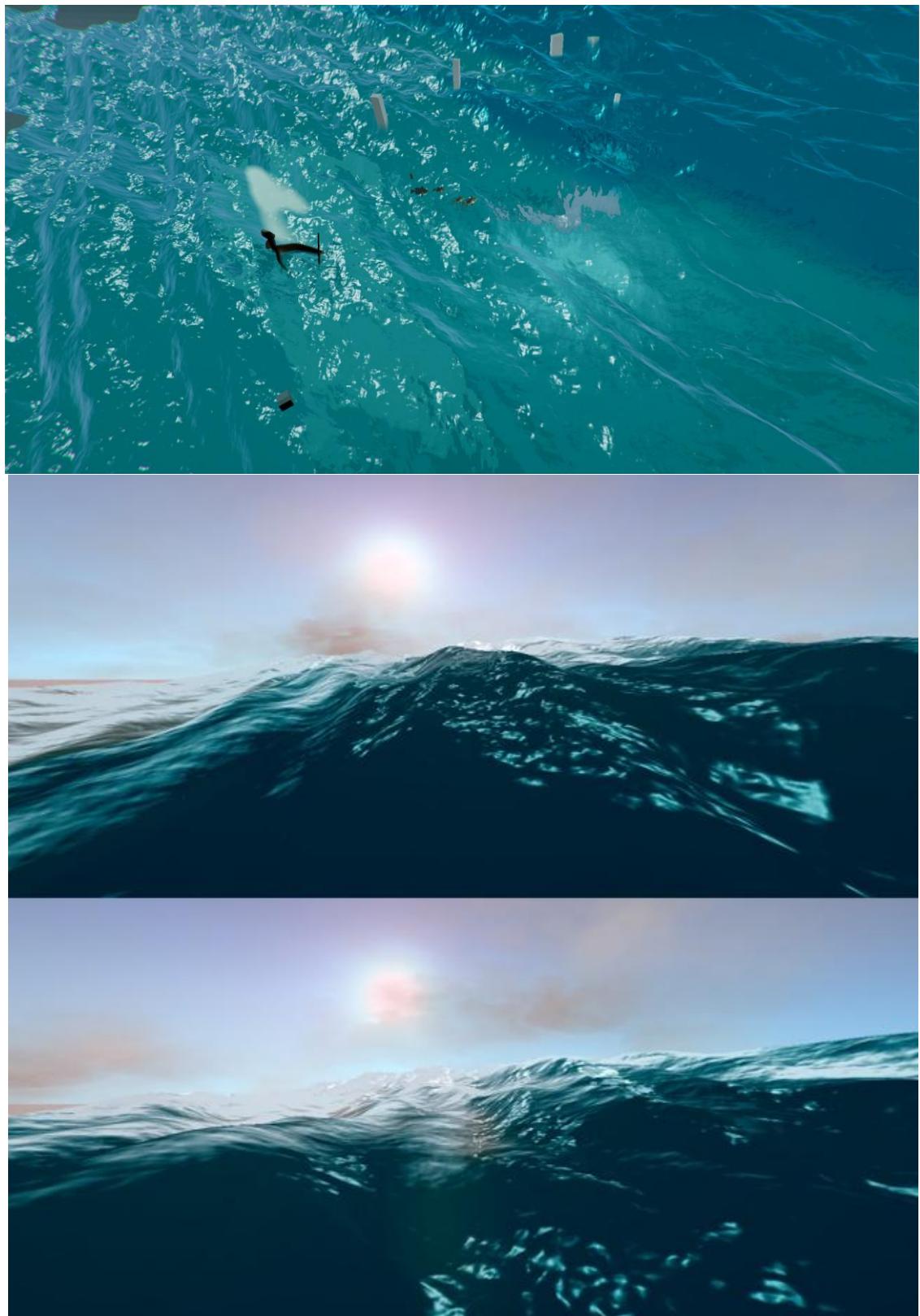
New Volume Cloud system

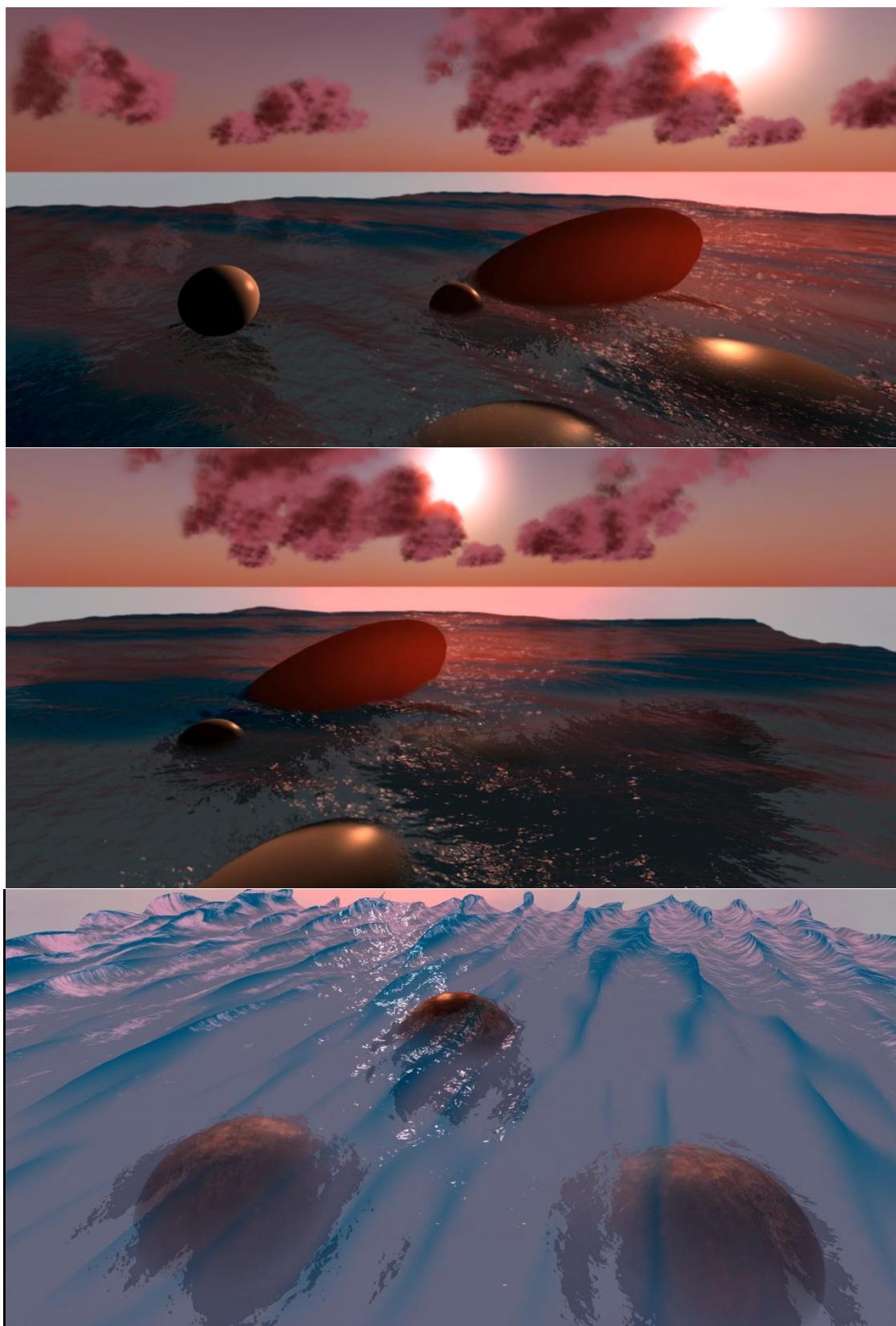




Water - Ocean system







River water preset with InfiniGRASS

